"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; Tuesday, unsettled; probable rain or snow; shifting winds becoming south.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,806. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BRITAIN SAYS SHE WANTS TO BE FAIR

Text of Her Reply to American Shipping Protest Friendly and Conciliatory.

ASKS AID TO AVOID ERROR

Gives Up No Right to Stop Contraband, but Will Welcome Any Alleviating Arrangement.

DEFENDS SEIZURE POLICY

And Finds Flaws in American Case —Reply Well Received in Washington and London.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The State Department here and the Foreign Office in London today, by agreement, made public simultaneously the British reply to the American protest against the undue detention of American ships and cargoes seized for search for contraband.

The answer, signed by Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was addressed to Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador in London, who cabled it to Washington on Jan. 7. The note is preliminary, and will be followed by a more detailed reply.

The tone of the British answer is conciliatory. The note recognizes the friendly spirit in which the position of the American Government was stated. Though the British answer challenges the American contention that the unsettled state of American foreign trade is the result of the policy of the British Government toward neutral shipping, the general character of the reply is understood to be pleasing to the Administration.

Briefly, the British note, while conceding the principles of the American Government's contentions, points out difficulties in actual practice, refers to alleged fraudulent practices by shippers, and cites statistics showing an increase rather than a decrease in certain neutral commerce, in support of Great Britain's suspicions that Germany and Austria have been indirectly obtaining contraband through neutral countries. The note promises, however, that Great Britain will "make redress" whenever the action of the British fleet "may unintentionally exceed" the limits of international law.

"His Majesty's Government," says the note, "is prepared, whenever a cargo coming from the United States is detained, to explain the case on which such detention has taken place, and would gladly enter into any arrangement by which mistakes can be avoided and reparation secured promptly when any injury to the neutral owners of a ship or cargo has been improperly caused."

After stating that the British Government accepts the principles of international law upon which the American note was based, Sir Edward Grey points out that it is not the intention of Great Britain to interfere with bona fide trade between the United States and other neutral countries, but only with "trade in contraband destined for the enemy's country," and England is ready whenever its action may unintentionally exceed this principle, to make redress.

Bryan Reserves Comment.

Officials of the State Department would not comment on the British note tonight. Secretary Bryan said that, this answer being merely preliminary, he would postpone comment until a full answer had been received. Though no comment was forthcoming, it is believed that officials of the Administration are pleased with the character of the answer, which admits the correctness of the principles of international law upon which the United States based its contention that shipping with neutral countries should not be embarrassed, and also with Sir Edward Grey's declaration that Great Britain is most desirous that "British action should not interfere with the normal importation and use by neutral countries of goods from the United States."

The American note called for a reply on two main points:

First—"For information as to the manner in which the British Government proposes to carry out the policy which they have adopted, in order that we may determine the steps necessary to protect our citizens engaged in foreign trade."

Second—"That England would realize the obstacles and difficulties which their policy had placed in the way of American commerce by instructing British officials 'to refrain from all unnecessary interference with the freedom of trade between nations which are sufferers, though not participants, in the present conflict.'"

The reply indicates that the British Government's main concern is with contraband destined for the nations with which Britain is at war and that its purpose is to reach only such American export of contraband as is not genuinely destined to neutral countries. This, Sir Edward Grey gives assurance, will be the attitude of the British Government toward copper.

The British note takes issue with the contention of the American note that the action of the British Government had interfered with the normal flow of American export trade to neutral countries. It informs the United States that the British Government thinks "much misconception exists as to the extent to which we have, in practice, interfered with trade," and denies that the British Government is responsible for the present condition of trade of neutral countries.

Figures are given showing that exports from New York for Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Italy, and Holland, countries contiguous to the seat of war, during November, 1914, aggregated $21,018,000, as compared with exports from New York to these same countries in November, 1913, amounting to $8,772,000.

Immense Copper Shipments.

The American note pointed out that "commerce between nations which are not belligerents should not be interfered with by those at war unless such interference is manifestly an imperative necessity to protect their national safety, and then only to the exten that it is a necessity." Sir Edward Grey responds that England will try to keep its action within the limits of this principle, but asserts the right to interfere with contraband destined for the enemy's country.

The American note regarded as "unwarranted," the seizure and detention

Continued on Page 4.

CALL TROOPS IN COLORADO.

Militiamen Guard Walsenburg Jail to Protect a Witness.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Jan. 10.—Fearing an attack by union miners on the jail, at Walsenburg, Sheriff Jeff Farr yesterday, sent an urgent call for aid to Gov. Ammons, and a company of seventy militiamen, in command of Capt. Hill, were placed on guard around the jail. Militiamen remained on duty all night. This morning, they were sent back to their armory and twenty-three deputies were placed on guard.

There are about fifteen strikers in the jail, charged with murder, conspiracy, and other crimes as the result of mine battles last Spring. Samuel De John, an alleged participant in the ambuscade of La Veta, who is reported to have turned State's evidence also is confined there. Sheriff Farr, in his appeal to the Governor, said he had good reason to believe that an attack would be made on the jail, either to rescue the prisoners or to get De John. In addition to the men put on guard duty, two other companies were held in readiness for emergency.

Seven men are now on trial at Pueblo, charged with murdering three mine guards, a chauffeur, and another man in an attack upon an armored car in La Veta Pass last Spring. De John, who is said to have been in the attack on the car, is the only one of the accused who has not been taken to Pueblo for trial. Unemployed miners are said to have made threats to blow up the jail with the hope of killing De John.

It has been predicted for some time that as soon as the Federal troops left the State trouble would start. The last of the regular troops started this morning for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

DRAWING SUFFRAGE LINES.

Antis "Jubilant" and Pros Active as Washington Campaign Closes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Hundreds of suffragists and anti-suffragists came to Washington today to take part in the campaign preliminary to the vote in the House of Representatives on Tuesday on the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution granting equal suffrage. The suffragists were very active in rallies and social affairs. The antis announced that they were "jubilant" over the certainty that the resolution would be defeated. While the suffragists do not assert that their side will carry the measure, which requires a two-thirds vote of the House, they say that the vote will demonstrate the strength of the movement.

The annual meeting held tonight, of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, served as the occasion for a display of enthusiasm over the cause of "votes for women." The Union is an independent body not affiliated with the National Suffrage Association, which accuses the Union of militant tendencies. Miss Alice Paul, of New Jersey, chairman of the union, made a report of the work of the organization in the last year.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, the President, of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, said tonight:

"Woman suffrage is a radical step only asked by the minority of women, and, of course, it is out of all reason to expect such a body as the National Congress to yield to a minority. The campaign tactics of the suffragists are familiar to us, and we do not care to duplicate them. Our whole theory is that politics and the making of laws belong to the domain of men. Therefore, our organization has never indulged in the practice of button-holing members of Congress and taking up their time unnecessarily, time which, when business is so pressing in Congress, necessarily is valuable to the nation at large. The only thing we have done has been to send to the members of the House two pamphlets setting forth argument against woman suffrage which are unanswerable."

Mrs. Dodge said that the suffragists admitted that the resolution would be defeated. "The only thing at all uncertain is how big our vote will be," she added. "The poll of the House, which was taken for us, and the personal assurances and telephone messages we have had from members of Congress since our arrival here convince us that we will have far more than a two-thirds vote against the woman suffrage propaganda."

AVALANCHES KILL EIGHT.

Fatalities Follow Heavy, Prolonged Snowfall in Switzerland.

BERNE, Switzerland, Jan. 10, via. Paris, Jan. 11.—A number of persons have perished in avalanches following the heavy snowfall during the past few days.

Twenty-two students who were skiing near Navoss, were overwhelmed and three killed. A gang of orkmen were clearing the snow from a blocked road near Sammaun in the Engadine were surprised by a huge avalanche and four killed, while a young woman Alpinist, Lydia Affolter, perished in a slide near St. Moritz.

BURGLARS' SHOTS KILL TWO

Interrupted in Robbery, They Open Fire—Woman Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Isaac Waldroop, 76 years old, and Nicholas Coffinas, 35 years old, were killed, and Mrs. Minnie A. Hughes, Waldroop's daughter, who was known in Washington as Frankis Harris, was shot and brutally beaten early this morning in Mrs. Hughes's house, near Clark Station, in Alexandria County, Virginia, about four miles from Washington. According to the woman's story the crime was committed by burglars.

Mrs. Hughes and Coffinas left here after midnight in an automobile for the woman's home. Mrs. Hughes says that when she and Coffinas entered the house they encountered the burglars, who immediately began shooting. One bullet struck Coffinas, killing him, and another wounded the woman in the shoulder. While she lay wounded, Mrs. Hughes says, one of the burglars beat her with his revolver. It is supposed that the father of the woman heard the scuffle and was shot when he came inot the dining room.

Mrs. Hughes told the County Prosecutor that one of the burglars pulled from her ears diamond earrings valued at more than $400, but overlooked about $1,500 worth of diamond rings which were covered by her gloves. A suitcase left by the robbers had been packed with the woman's wearing apparel. Mrs. Hughes's home is near the country home of Representative Philip Campbell of Kansas. When she recovered consciousness about an hour after her encounter with the burglars she dragged hsreelf to Mr. Campbell's home and informed him of what had happened.

GIRL SKATER RESCUES A BOY

Crawls 100 Feet Upon Thin Ice to Drag Him from Water.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N J., Jan. 10.—Risking her life by crawling 100 feet over a thin strip of ice, Miss Josephine Hower of Locust, Captain of the Navesink girls' hockey team, rescued George La Barre, 14 years old, son of Charles La Barre of Locust, a New York broker. The boy had broken through the ice when skating on a clay pit creek near here today.

Miss Hower, who also was skating saw the accident. Crawling to the edge of the hole where La Barre had broken through, she seized him when he arose and dragged him out.

MRS. TATUM ROUTED, INVESTS HOME AGAIN

Six Legal Skirmishes to Follow Night Battle with Husband at Great Neck.

CONSTABLES GUARD DOOR

Servants Spurn Orders, She Asserts—Warrants Are Issued for Them as Well as Tatum.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Jan. 10.—Mrs. Mary Jane Tatum, whom John C. Tatum, wealthy cotton broker, tried unsuccessfully to divorce last week in Mineola, holds possession tonight of Pontico, the Tatum mansion here overlooking Manhasset Bay. At the door are two Constables, one of whom is virtually on guard over Mrs. Tatum, for she is on parole in his custody until Wednesday morning when she is to have a hearing on a charge of disorderly conduct made by her husband.

The other Constable is supposed to be performing a similar duty over Mr. Tatum on an assault charge preferred by his wife, but early tonight he let the broker go unaccompanied to Glen Cove to spend the night. Mr. Tatum had declined to pass the evening in the same house with his wife. He is not due to appear in court as a defendant until Friday.

Altogether the Tatums have six court engagements for this week. Mrs. Tatum is to appear three times on Wednesday—twice as defendant and once as complainant—and once on Friday as complainant, while Mr. Tatum on Wednesday will appear as complainant and on Friday as defendant.

The Tatums' legal entanglements all grew out of Mrs. Tatum's attempt last night to retain possession of the mansion in which she says she has a half interest by agreement with her husband. First of all, he failed to appear at a reconciliation luncheon which her counsel in the divorce suit, Max D. Steuer, had arranged for yesterday afternoon at the Vanderbilt in New York, and, very indignant, Mrs. Tatum motored here. She was in uneasy possession when her husband appeared shortly before 8 o'clock last night. According to James MacArthur, Mrs. Tatum's father, who is a builder of Richmond Hill, the eight servants in the house declined to serve Mrs. Tatum under orders from her husband.

Estranged Couple Quarrel.

Mrs. Tatum was at the telephone, presumably trying to communicate with her father, when Mr. Tatum burst in, she said, struck her and hurled her away from the transmitter, ordering her to leave his home at once.

"Sleep in the barn," he shouted, according to Mr. MacArthur when Mrs. Tatum complained she had no place to sleep, and then she was forced out of the house, hatless and coatless. Presently her garments were tossed out on top of a post and she was invited to take them or leave them. All this is the assertion of Mr. MacArthur, who got the story from his daughter after she told him she had been forced off the grounds at the point of a revolver in the hands of Mr. Tatum's chauffeur, Harry Coddington, and had telephoned to Richmond Hill.

Mr. MacArthur and his wife motored here, arriving just before midnight. They took Mrs. Tatum before George W. Hayden, the town druggist, who is also Justice of the Peace, and he issued a warrant for Mr. Tatum, charging him with assault in the third degree. They looked around in vain for a constable to serve it. According to Mr. MacArthur, Mr. Tatum had got every constable in Great Neck inside his home, so they summoned Dave Allen from Manhasset. Allen took his revolver and led the party to the house.

No one would admit them, so Mrs. Tatum smashed the glass in the front door. Mr. MacArthur said that through the hole they saw Coddington with a revolver, but, despite a threat to shoot, Mrs. Tatum reached through the broken glass, unlocked the door, and entered the house. Mr. Tatum had gone to bed, and rather than disturb his members Mrs. Tatum told Allen to return with the wararnt in the morning. Then she and her mother and father sought beds. They found that Mr. Tatum had filled every bedroom but one with guests, so the women lay upon the single bed, while Mr. MacArthur rested upon a lonuge. They were trying to slumber when, at 4 o'clock, Constable Hymes aroused them with warrants charging the MacArthurs with trespass and Mrs. Tatum with disorderly conduct. Her husband had sworn out these warrants before Justice of the Peace William A. Dodge.

"We let John sleep when we came with our warrant; can't you do the same?" asked Mrs. Tatum, but Hymes was obdurate, so all three had to go before Justice Dodge, despite the early hour.

Looked Out of Bedrooms.

When he learned the trouble, the Justice ordered Hymes to see that they got back into the bedroom from which they had been taken, according to Mr. MacArthur, but Hymes couldn't fulfill the order, beause they found every bedroom locked when they got back, so, from 5:30 to 7 o'clock, they sat in the cold dining room and then they found that, presumably while they were before the Justice, Mr. Tatum and his guests had left and every bedroom had been vacant.

None of the servants would prepare breakfast for Mrs. Tatum so she got warrants for Coddington, Robert Pearsall, the butler, and Walter Tousaint, the superintendent. All were paroled.

Mrs. Tatum returned in the morning and was served with Allen's warrant. He spent the day in the house, but left this evening. Coddington served a warrat o Mrs. Tatum, chargig her with usig abslve langguage to him.

Justice Dodge, to whom the Tatums appealed, set this hearing for Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock. He fixed the same time for Mr. Tatum's charges against his wife and her parents. Justice Hayden fixed Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock for the hearing of Mrs. Tatum's charges against the chauffeur, butler, and superintendent, and Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock for her complaint against her husband.

PATERSON NOT QUITE DRY.

Many Saloons Closed, but 28 Sunday Arrests Are Made.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, Jan. 10.—Paterson had a "near dry" Sunday today. Word was given out last week that any saloon keeper who violated the law today would be likely to lose his license, and it was said that more than 100 persons acted today as detectives of the Ministerial Association. On Saturday most saloon keepers told their patrons to "buy today and drink at home tomorrow."

The police found one wet place, however, when they raided the Casino cabaret. They took ten women and eighteen men prisoners on charges of disorderly conduct and Sunday liquor selling.

Hilaire Belloc on the War.

The famous English author has written a notable article, "The Causes of Great Britain's Participation in the War Against Germany," which will appear
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

BRYAN BLOCKS PLAN FOR A HOSPITAL SHIP

Secretary's Fear of Warlike Preparations Keeps Needed Craft from Navy.

VESSEL WAS PICKED OUT

And Secretary Daniels Had Found Money to Buy Her When Bryan Put His Foot Down.

There was great rejoicing throughout the navy not long ago when it was announced that a sum approximately $2,000,000 was available from previous appropriations for the purchase of a modern vessel to supplant the hospital ship Solace, which has long been recognized as hopelessly inadequate for the needs of our modern fleet.

This rejoicing was short-lived, for it was learned that because of his great solicitude lest America should be suspected of warlike preparations, Secretary Bryan had vetoed the proposal and the plan to provide a properly equipped haven for the sick men in the service was abandoned.

According to naval officers familiar with the circumstances, Secretary of the Navy Daniels was talking to Secretary of State Bryan, when he happened to mention that the fleet was about to get a new hospital ship and that it would be paid for and equipped with money that was available from the savings of bureaus in the Navy Department. The Secretary of State frowned upon the proposal, promptly asserting that in his opinion it would be an unwise move to acquire such a vessel since to do so might create the impression that the United States was preparing for trouble some where.

New Ship Long Needed.

"General Boards of the Navy have advised time and time again," a naval officer said yesterday, "the construction of a hospital ship worthy of the service, but up to the present Congress has not seen fit to pass the legislation that would make possible this much needed addition to the greatest of American fleets.

Immediately following the occupation of Vera Cruz by the naval forces under Admiral Fletcher last April, which cost the fleet nineteen lives and scores of wounded bluejackets and marines, the fact that the naval service was badly off, so far as fleet hospital equipment was concerned, was brought forcibly to the authorities in Washington. It was admitted on all sides that the situation demanded immediate attention.

"Naval officials thereupon began to look about for a way to give the fleet a fit hospital ship. It was found that there was available from previous naval appropriations, which, under the law, could be used to purchase a modern liner, and that enough money would be left over to pay for the transformation of the liner from a passenger ship to a hospital ship. The proposal was submitted to Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and he approved it, and told the officers to go ahead. Surgeon Theodore W. Richards, one of the best known medical officers in the Navy, was selected to superintend the conversion of the liner into a hospital ship, and he came to New York with approved plans in his possession. The ship selected was one of the best vessels of the Ward Line."

Prepare For Fleet Exercises.

Now that the navy's dream of a proper floating hospital has been shattered, the Solace, a ship of only 3,300 tons, twenty years old, and very much the worse for wear, is being made ready, so far as it is possible to do so, to accompany the Atlantic Fleet on its annual Winter exercises off Guantanamo.

These exercises will be the most important held in years, and it will be the first time in three years that the entire Atlantic Fleet has taken part in them. The dreadnought Florida sailed from Brooklyn on Friday, and the Utah, the flagship of the Second Division, sailed Yesterday. The New York, Wyoming, and Arkansas are coaling, and will follow within the next two or three days. The torpedo destroyer flotillas, now in the yard, will also get away this week.

On the fleet flagship New York carpenters are preparing quarters for President Wilson, Miss Eleanor Wilson, and Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels. Admiral Fletcher and his staff will have their quarters on the dreadnought Wyoming. President Wilson will occupy Admiral Fletcher's rooms on the New York, Miss Wilson will have a room made from the offices of the Flag Secretary and Flag Lieutenant, and Secretary and Mrs. Daniels will have the quarters of Capt. Huse, the fleet Chief of Staff. An office for the President is being arranged in the Admiral's quarters.

The work of fitting up the ship for the President and his party will be completed, it is expected, in time for the New York to sail for Guantanamo next Friday. She will take part in the fleet exercises, and then return to Hampton Roads, where the President, Miss Wilson, and the Secretary and Mrs. Daniels will probably come aboard on March 3. Immediately afterward the New York will sail for Panama to lead the fleet through the great waterway when it is opened officially to the commerce of the world.

GERMAN PROTEST TO SPAIN.

Employment of Spaniards in Gibraltar Dock Yards Resented.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—Wilhelmstrasse is formulating and will present almost immediately to King Alfonso's Government a protest against the employment of Spanish laborers in the dock yards of Gibraltar.

This is another piece of Germany's diplomacy which may well result in the administration to Berlin of another such snub as rewarded its outburst over the sinking of the German armed merchantman, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, said in Berlin to have been effected in Spanish territorial waters. In colloquial English that like this:

"Oh, so, the British sank a ship of yours in our territorial waters, did they? Well, we should like to know what right your ship had to go into our territorial waters to get sunk."

Roosevelt to be Guest of Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 10.—Ex-President Roosevelt will be the guest of honor at a luncheon tomorrow given by the Institute of 1770, and later will attend a dinner in his honor at the Porcellian Club. Both are Harvard societies. There is a report that a reception will be given for him by Prof. Münsterberg, but the latter refuses to confirm or deny the report.

ADRIANCE HEIRS WIN $60,000 WITH A CARD

Charles Adriance's Daughters Get Share of Union League Club Member's Estate.

PROVE LOST FATHER DEAD

Wanderer for Eight Years, His Fate Is Established Through His Postal from Louisiana.

A picture postcard, addressed to Mrs. Rosa Adriance Marshall of Medina, N. Y., by her missing father, Charles Adriance, who was driven about the world by "wanderlust" after the death of his wife, Mrs. Annie Crittenden Adriance, on May 24, 1905, led to the establishment of the fact in the Surrogates' Court on Saturday that Mr. Adriance died in the City Hospital at Shreveport, La., on Dec. 20, 1912.

Mr. Adriance's daughters, Mrs. Marshall of Medina and Mrs. Nellie Adriance Gregory of 46 Parcells Avenue, Rochester, N. Y., consequently are entitled to share equally in $60,000. This is their father's share of the $480,000 estate of his cousin, Edward B. Adriance, member of the Union League and Maryland Clubs and the Holland Society of this city at the time of his death, July 22, 1910.

Surrogate Fowler, on the application of John J. Kirby, their attorney, appointed the daughters administratrices of their father's estate, and in a few days the money will be turned over to them by Frank G. Stiles, executor of the will of Edward B. Adriance.

Mr. Kirby said yesterday that the mystery surrounding the disappearance of his clients' father threatened to tie up indefinitely the distribution of the funds in the hands of Mr. Stiles, who had been ordered by the court on Dec. 1, 1913, to pay over to Charles Adriance the money due him, but could not do so on account of the disappearance of the beneficiary. The missing man never knew, according to the attorney, that he had come into the $60,000 bequest. Edward B. Adriance had willed his entire estate to his aunt, Louise Stilwell, ut she died a few days prior to her nephew, and the estate then went to eight cousins of the testator.

When Mr. Kirby took hold of the case, his clients and other members of the family had not even a remote idea of the whereabouts or fate of Mr. Adriance. Talks with the daughters elicited the information that he had not been seen by any members of th family since 1907, when he visited Mrs. Marshall, at Medina. The daughter begged the aged man to remain with her, but he refused. Since that time, the daughter told the attorney, her father had wandered about through the United States, Canada, and Mexico, mailing her picture post cards from various places where he stopped.

Thus it was, the attorney said, that he picked up the trail of the missing man. Mrs. Marshall burrowed into the family box and found many post cards among them one mailed at Shreveport. After inquiries of police and postal authorities in many cities, Mr. Kirby said, he finally received word from the Shrevport hospital of the death there of a man who answered the description of Mr. Adriance. The attorney went to the Southern city, but it took more than three weeks' work for him to establish that the man who had died there was the missing beneficiary. All the legal and necesary documents then were laid before Surrogate Fowler.

DEADLY POINTED BULLET.

German Bullet Somersaults and Mushrooms, British Doctors Say.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Dr. J. Hartnell Davis, late Director of the British field hospital for Belgium, and Dr. H. S. Souttair, Assistant Surgeon in the West London Hospital, contribute to The British Medical Journal an article relating their experiences in the treatment of the wounded, in the course of which they say:

"The destruction of tissue in bullet wounds is so great that each side has repeatedly accused the other of using dumdum bullets. This is based on an entirely mistaken reading of the evidence. Our opponents do not use such bullets for the very good reason that they have discovered something far more deadly at long range.

"Their pointed bullet is carefully constructed so that its centre of mass is far back. On striking any tissue, soft or hard, it turns over and passes through backward, the uncovered base mushrooming as it advances. The point of the bullet is under these circumstances unaltered. In the course of operations we have repeatedly met with specimens demonstrating the correctness of this view. The minute wound of entrance, the great internal destruction, the position of the bullet and its mushroomed base, admit of no other explanation."

DROP 30 BOMBS ON DUNKIRK

Attack of 12 German Aeroplanes Does Little Damage, However.

PARIS, Jan. 10, (Midnight.)—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Dunkirk says that a dozen German aeroplanes bombarded Dunkirk and its environs on Sunday. Thirty bombs were thrown by the airmen, but owing to the precautions that had been taken there were few victims. The material damage was unimportant.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 11.—A Zeppelin airship, accompanied by three German monoplanes, passed over Furnes, Dunkirk, and Calais Saturday night, according to a Daily Chronicle correspondent, who said it was thought they were headed for Dover.

No hostile aircraft were sighted anywhere alon gthe English Coast Sunday, although a vigilant patrol was maintained because of rumors that German aircraft were headed for England.

PREEMINENTLY THE FLORIDA ROUTE.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
"N. Y. & Florida Special," 2:15 P. M. 3 other Electric Lighted Trains Daily. 1218 B'way.—Advt.

PLAN TO RE-START THE NEW THEATRE

Directors Backing Granville Barker Productions at Wallack's as an Experiment.

BRITISH PRODUCER AS HEAD

$65,000 Fund Already Put Up—Announcement to be Sent Today to Old Subscribers.

After a lapse of several years, the New Theatre movement, which was organized in 1905 and was abandoned when the New Theatre, now the Century Opera House, was found to be unsuitable for the purposes for which it was built, will probably be reorganized, with Otto H. Kahn, F. G. Bourne, Paul D. Cravath, Archer M. Huntington, and Clarence H. Mackay as its backers.

Granville Barker, the English actor, author, and stage manager, will be put at the head of the artistic end of the movement, if present plans of the promoters work out. Mr. Barker, who was invited to take charge of the New Theatre when that movement to better the American stage was first proposed, is now in New York, and with the backing of the well-known men already mentioned, will offer a series of plays at Wallack's Theatre, beginning Jan. 21.

It was said last night that if Mr. Barker was successful in his effort to reach and please a thoughtful public, the reorganization of the New Theatre would then be begun.

Already a fund of $5,000 has been put up to make possible the carrying out of Mr. Barker's ideas. In addition a preliminary announcement, bearing the heading "The New Theatre," will be sent to former subscribers to the movement today. It says:

War Halted Barker's Plans.

In the line of their hope that they could continue to be of some service in advancing the cause of drama in New York, the founders of the New Theatre have encouraged Granville Barker to bring to New York some of his recent productions, in order that the subscribers to the New Theatre and other theatregoers could judge for themselves of his achievements, which have excited so much interest in London.

For several years, sharing the management of two theatres with his wife, Lillah McCarthy, and acting in concert with a group of fellow-workers—playwrights, designers, and actors—Mr. Barker has been an active producer in London, always with the view of ultimately establishing an endowed repertory theatre, which would bear somewhat the same relation to the drama in London that it was hoped the New Theatre would bear to the drama in New York. This plan was on the point of fruition when the European war compelled its temporary abandonment.

Mr. Barker's productions have had an international importance. They have marked a very distinct advance in the producer's art, and certainly have furnished the most notable contribution of the period toward the progress of the drama in England.

The plays which Mr. Barker contemplans staging in New York are Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," "The Winter's Tale," and "The Doctor's Dilemma," Anatole France's comedy "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," Granville Barker's "The Madras House," and, possibly, one or more of the following plays: Moliere's "Le Mariage Force," Masefield's "Philip the King," Maeterlinck's "Death of Tintagiles," and Meredith's "The Sentimentalists."

The productions will be at Wallack's, beginning with Bernard Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion" and Anatole France's comedy, "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife."

Brought Here By Stage Society.

Mr. Barker was brought here several weeks ago by the Stage Society, to consider plans for his establishing a company here. Since his arrival the failure of the Liebler Company, which occupied Wallack's Theatre, made it possible for Mr. Barker to obtain that show house. More money than the Stage Society could invest, and more than Mr. Barker cared to risk, on the enterprise, was needed, and after several conferences, Mr. Kahn and the other Directors of the New Theatre movement, consented to finance the scheme.

On th occasion of Mr. Barker's former visit to this country, when he came to talk over the plans and direction of the New Theatre, he went with several of the backers to inspect the house, which was then in course of construction.

The inspection was a very short one. Mr. Barker looked over the structure, and said the place was too large.

Many changes would have to be made, he said, to the Directors.

"It will cost us $1,000,000 to do that," one of the backers of the enterprise replied.

"It will cost you $3,000,000 if you don't," said Mr. Barker.

The changes were not made, nad Mr. Barker declined the post of Director, and sailed for home. It is said that he was not far wrong in his estimate of what the New Theatre actually cost the men back of it.

AMERICAN ACTORS PROTEST.

Criticise Stage Society for Bringing Barker Company Over Here.

A protest has come from a number of American actors over the bringing to this country by the Stage Society of Granville Barker and his company of English players. The American actors believe that the Stage Society should have first considered native performers and authors.

The theatrical paper Variety on Saturday printed at length the protest on the part of American actors. At that time it was not known that the New Theatre was interested in the forthcoming productions, but the theatrical organ quoted a well-known manager and star as saying:

We believe the Stage Society of New York was organized to advance the interest of the American stage and its people. Certainly its name would indicate some such purpose. But how can it reconcile the pose by backing an English producer who is to present a series of English plays, acted by an all-English company?

It is especially unfortunate that the society should pick this season for its enterprise. It has been particularly bad for native artists, and the spectacle of a home organization backing a foreign company with a time and money guarantee is, to say the least, galling. If the society really and sincerely wished to benefit the stage, why not assist the American actor? We have enough capable actors and actresses here without importing foreigners, however high their attainment.

Last season th e society considered the plan of establishing a repertory theatre in New York for the production of American plays by American authors played by American actors. Why was not this project carried out? If it was, is any of the money so contributed being used for the Barker venture? How do the members of the society stand on the issue? Are there two some who prefer to have an American company receive the society's support? It seems to me that these questions call loudly for answers.

In every field of industry "Made in America" is the slogan. Why not have it applied to the American stage? Certainly the American actor needs the support of his countrymen at this time especially.

In the Granville Barker company are Lillah McCarthy, Kate Carlton, Eva Leonard-Boyne, Mary Barton, Isabel Jeans, Ruby Blyth, O. P. Heggie, Ian MacClaren, Arnold Lucy, Walter Creighton, Horace Braham, Ernest Cossart, Cecil Cameron, Lionel Braham, Gerald Hamer, Edgar Kent, Hugh McRae, and Phil Dwyer.

TURKS RALLYING TO CHECK RUSSIANS

Reserve Army Corps, Trying to Save Erzerum, Repulsed With Heavy Loss at Frontier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAL, Jan. 10, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—On Sunday the Turks, foreseeing the likelihood of the catastrophe which has befallen their army in the Russian Caucasus, appear to have moved up from before Erzerum their Eleventh Army Corps, which had been left in reserve, too late to effect anything of importance. It is now endeavoring to provide a rallying point for fugitives of the Tenth Army Corps. The Russians, however, have met the advancing forces on the frontier at Karaurgan, where energetic attacks by Turks are being repulsed with very grave loss to the enemy. The Eleventh Army Corps, which is reported to be largely made up of second-rate troops, is apparently the only force that now bars the way to Erzerum.

An immediate result of the Russian victory and destruction of two Turkish army corps must be frantic efforts on the part of the Turks to move up an adequate force to Erzerum to defend this key of the whole vast region bordering on the Russian frontiers. There is, thanks to the activity of the Russian Black Sea fleet, no possibility of transporting troops by the cheapest and shortest route, and therefore the Turks will have to draw upon the great military district of Van, where one army corps is always stationed in peace time. Presumably the force there has been at least doubled since the war began by enrollment of reserves and various fighting tribes in that region. These, however, have been kept more or less occupied already by Russian columns which advanced from the eastward.

Further details of the Russian victories at Sari Kamysh and Ardahan rather increase the magnitude of the success at first reported. It appears that at Ardahan were units which belong to the First Turkish Army Corps from Constantinople, together with large numbers of Bashi Bazuks from European Turkey. The standard of the Eighth Regiment of foot belonging to Constantinople, which was captured in a bold charge by a few troops of Siberian Cossacks, has been brought to Tiflis and exhibited to thousands in the local museum. The first trainloads of Turkish prisoners have also reached Tiflis, consisting almost entirely of officers.

TURKISH ARMY CORPS MARCHING ON EGYPT

Said to Be Well Armed and Provisioned, and Has 8,000 Camels for Crossing the Desert.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Eighth Turkish Army Corps has left Damascus for the Egyptian frontier, well armed, provisioned, and provided with 8,000 camels for crossing the desert, says a dispatch from the Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company. The message continues:

"It is reported from Beirut that all French and Greek subjects have been taken to Damascus. Two British subjects have been taken to Damascus in chains because of an effort to escape."

ANTWERP COUNCIL THANKS AMERICANS

Help Is Literally Saving Us, Says Resolution Which Speaks of "Endless Gratitude."

ANTWERP, (via London,) Jan. 10.—The gratitude of the people of Antwerp for the relief extended by the United States to the war sufferers of Belgium is expressed in a resolution adopted by the Intercommunal Council of Antwerp. The resolution reads:

"Our cordial thanks are due to the American Commission for Relief in Belgium. Our nation was on the brink of starvation. Famine was being added to the horrors of war. In this great City of Antwerp only a short time ago it was impossible to distribute bread, and now soup and other food is being given daily to the poor.

"The help of the people of the United States is literally saving us. We are contracting a debt of endless gratitude to them. It is a great consolation that in the midst of the sufferings which our people are enduring the men and women of the greatest of modern democracies are in such a splendid way standing by one of the smallest nations in the world, which is suffering horribly because it elected to be true to its duty and its honor."

KAISER NOW CALLS BRITISH BRAVE FOES

Tells His Soldiers in France That Enemy Must Be Thoroughly Beaten.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Kaiser has paid his first tribute to Field Marshal Sir John French's "contemptible little army," and has called it "brave." He visited Douai, in Northern France, and held a grand review of the troops in possession. He saluted the colors, many of them reduced to unrecognizable tatters.

Prince Eitel Friedrich accompanied his father, who made a speech to one regiment, telling them they were fighting brave foemen and must be convinced that the war would never stop until the enemy was defeated and the Germans able to dictate peace terms.

The German people find much satisfaction in the official news that the Crown Prince has had his portrait painted at the front. His reappearance on New Year's Day dispelled the alarming rumors coming from Berlin about his health and even his personal safety. He gave a sitting for the first painting to a well-known portrait painter. The picture is now finished. The Crown Prince is depicted in the gray uniform of the First Hussars Regiment of Dantzic, and it has been decided to present the portrait to the Mayor of Zopenot, who acted as official caretaker of the royal villa in that neighborhood. It is suggested that it be reproduced and that copies be presented to the Crown Prince's rocps. He has already sat to several sculptors whose portrait busts are being sold in Berlin.

FIGHT IN ALSACE WITHOUT CEASING

French Assaults Around Steinbach Pressed with the Utmost Vigor.

WON IN FIVE-DAY BATTLE

Brilliant Artillery Dash Gave Them Position Which Was the Key to Victory.

WOMAN'S FEARFUL ORDEAL

Caught Between Hostile Lines, She Witnessed the Butchering of the French Defenders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EASTERN FRANCE, Jan. 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.—With the reoccupation of Steinbach, which ws lost on the eve of the general advance started on Dec. 17, I am able to record satisfactory progress on the Alsatian frontier since I visited it two months ago. Both sides laid great stress on the possession of the town for sentimental as well as strategic reasons. With this village in their hands, Thann, where the French have set up their first judicial tribunal in "New France," was practically safe from bombardment. With it in the hands of the Germans the French might be made to look ridiculous by setting up an administrative Government in an ineffectively occupied area.

The battle for its recovery has been one of the most desperate in the war. Although the column operating from Thann was intrusted with the task of recapture, two other columns, advancing respectively on Burnhaupt and Altkirch, have materially assisted the enterprise, if only by keeping the Germans employed over a wide area.

It was Christmas Eve when the real offensive began with a terrific artillery duel, which lasted the whole of the next day. Most of the civilian inhabitants had a very sorry Christmas. They were ordered to leave their homes, and were shepherded in thousands by the Germans in the direction of Mülhausen. The French also cleared as many noncombatants as possible out of the threatened regions.

It would be difficult to imagine a more horrifying experience than that which befil a German woman who left Pietterhausen on Christmas morning. She had been allowed to remain there during the French occupation to manage her absent husband's business, and was told on Christmas morning that, as there might be some firing, and the town might be hit, she would do well to spend the day in the country. Having relatives over the frontier, she decided to pay them a surprise visit.

Hardly had she quitted Pietterhausen when the boom of cannon announced that the battle had begun. The French batte

still determined to get a foothold on the other bank of the Thur. A second attempt was made about four miles from the spot where the first bridge had been destroyed. It was successful. The column was safely across when, lo and behold! that indefatigable German battery opened fire at 2,000 yards; the second bridge was shattered to fragments and the soldiers who had been left to guard it were killed to man.

Here was the column stranded with its retreat cut off. In vain did a French battery of "seventy-fives" come into action; the Germans were already on the tortuous path through the woods, en route for the new position. Could the French troops reach the heights before those busy German guns came into action at a spot that would render them untenable? It was decided to make the effort. Part of the French battery was told off to hurry to a point from which it might worry, if not intercept, the German battery. It succeeded in accomplishing the latter feat, catching the enemy's guns in the open and mowing down artillerymen and horses. Nothing now could stop the infantry advance, though it was met by stubborn resistance in the wood.

The "Piou-pious" dashed over the earthworks, forced a way across the trenches, and were rewarded by gaining a position which meant the recapture of Steinbach. The following afternoon it was officially announced in Paris that the French troops had entered Steinbach and had retaken half the village, house by house, but it was not until four days later, as the result of desperate hand-to-hand fighting, that the last German was driven out of the village and the enemy fell back on Uffholz.

The stories told by the wounded indicate how terribly fierce was the ceaseless battle that raged in Steinbach during these long days and nights. Houses were captured and recaptured time after time, and I have heard of cases where holes were knocked through the walls of contiguous buildings so that the defenders could pass from one house to another and make regular forts of blocks of houses. The losses on both sides in the village itself were very severe, though scarcely more heavy than those that have resulted from the counter-attacks on the dominating position acquired in the vicinity of Steinbach.

For the last few days rain, snow, and mist have hampered operations except those of such a character as have been in progress at Steinbach, where the hostile forces were within a bayonet's length of each other.

ANTE-WAR PRECAUTIONS.

Dr. Magnan Says Germany Sent Typhoid Bearers from Frontier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—A curious letter written on July 20 last by the well-known Paris physiologist, Dr. Magnon, to the Minister of War, is published in the Petit Parisien today.

Dr. Magnan, who is director of the French School of Advanced Research, spent the Spring and the beginning of Summer in the Rhine provinces studying the German treatment of typhoid. Certain things he noticed were so significant that on his return he communicated with the Minister.

Throughout the Rhine provinces, especially those bordering on Luxemburg and Belgium, the Germans had made a list of all "typhoid bearers"—persons recently recovered from typhoid, but still distributing germs and likely to cause an epidemic if among large numbers of men.

Dr. Magnan learned that it was arranged that such persons should be deported to selected villages in Central Germany "immediately on the outbreak of war." Germany even asked Luxemburg to furnish a list of typhoid bearers in the Duchy, but the latter refused.

Dr. Magnan also saw work on six new strategic railways between Treves and Karthaus being feverishly concluded and was informed in Luxemburg that war was imminent.

In what he says is proof that Germany did not intend to deliver the first effort against the frontier between Luxemburg and Switzerland, Dr. Magnan states that the search for typhoid bearers in German territory bordering this section was prosecuted more leisurely and was incomplete at the end of June.

Finally, says Dr. Magnan, it is evident that Germany expected war soon as typhoid bearers are almost invariably harmless, a few months after convalescence.

The Weekly Opinion gives another alleged instance of Teutonic forethought. Last Spring, it says, a Berlin business house asked the rFench railway companies through an intermediary for information on roadbeds, bridges, &c., in Northern France capable of bearing a weight of 1,200 tons.

"Fortunately," says The Opinion, "owing to official procrastination the report was still undelivered at the end of July, for the weight in question is no other than that of the famous 42 mortar."

SAYS FRENCH OFFENSIVE FAILS

Berlin Military Expert Reports Gains for German Defensive.

BERLIN, (via London,) Jan. 10.—Major Moraht, military correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, in a review of the situation during the last week in the western theatre of war, comments on the effect produced on the operations by the weather, which, as at a big sporting event, is capable of interfering seriously with the performance.

No one before the war, says Major Moraht, would have believed it possible that even a peace manoeuvre, to say nothing of actual warfare, would be called off because it was too wet, too cold, or too windy; but in this modern "shovel warfare" the German operations in Flanders have been seriously affected. The weather conditions are a mixed evil, however, since they affect the Anglo-Belgian offensive also.

On the rest of the western front, continues the correspondent, it has been shown that the so-called German defensive is able to reap more offensive successes than is the offensive of Gen. Joffre, the French Commander in Chief. In the Argonne region heavy French losses are the only result of repeated attempts to force back the Germans.

Major Moraht compares the German position at St. Mihiel to an arrow which the Allies are vainly endeavoring to extricate from their flesh. He explains the long pause in the German forward movement at St. Mihiel as due to a higher strategic reason, there being little use in pushing the offensive until the full rewards of having obtained the present position are reaped.

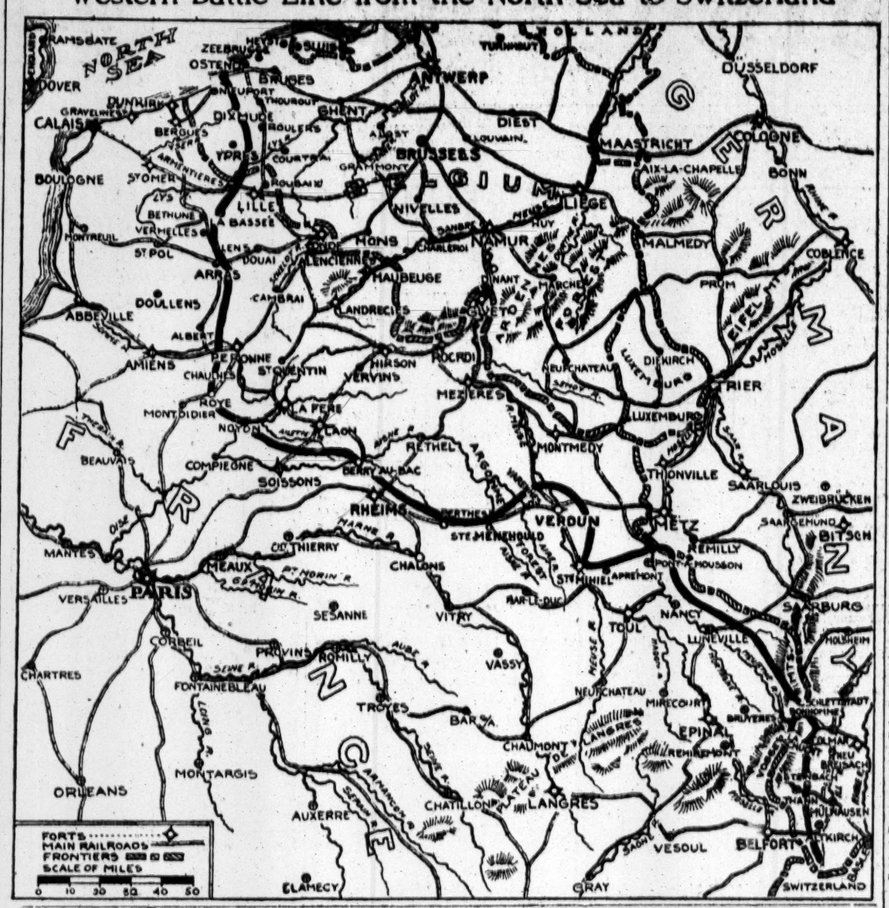
MAKES SURGEONS HOSTAGES.

France Will Surrender German Prisoners Only in Equal Exchange.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The following statement was given out here semi-officially today.

"The French Government announces that because the Germans are holding French surgeons and nurses it will hereafter expatriate German surgeons and nurses held as prisoners only in proportion to the return of French surgeons and nurses who are prisoners in Germany. The Government in the future will accord other German prisoners only the same treatment as are accorded French prisoners in Germany."

Western Battle Line from the North Sea to Switzerland



VON DER TANN RUMOR TWICE DISCREDITED

Brazil Minister Explains How Report of Battle Started—Said to Be In Home Port.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 10.—The Minister of Marine, Admiral Alencar, said today that the rumor of a naval combat off Rio Grande do Norte probably originated in the departure of the Invincible from Recife, Pernambuco, which coincided with the passing of the Argentine dreadnought Rivadavia three miles off shore.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, aJn. 10.—(Dispatch to the London Morning Post)—A naval officer here has received from colleague in the French service, a carefully worked out comparative table of the losses sustained by Germany, Austria and Turkey on the one hand, and the Allies on the other since the beginning of the war.

He complains that the public everywhere seems to know nothing of what the fleets have accomplished in the few months of the war, yet it is surprising enough with to-day's news of the Goepen's being incapaciated. For three months Germany has lost heavily in the matter of cruisers.

Before the war she had nine armored cruisers. She has lost four plus the battle cruiser Boeben and has temporarily lost the Von Der Tann, the latter having been in a collision in German home waters with the light cruiser Frauenlob and incapacitated for a considerable time. In five months Germany has lost fifty-nine vessels.

CUT GERMAN RAIL LINES.

French Prevented Reserves from Coming to the Relief of Altkirch.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The bombardment on Jan. 7 by the French heavy artillery of the railroad station at Altkirch, Upper Alsace, was more than a simple military demonstration, says the Matin. The precise object of the attack was to prevent the passage of important reinforcements which were destined to cooperate in the German defense of Steinbach.

Aided by aviators, the newspaper account continues, the French artillery demolished the railway line along the upper Ill River, rendering it useless to the Germans for more than five kilometers (three miles.) Above Hirzbach two German trains, bringing reserve troops en route from the Swiss frontier toward Mülhausen, broke down. Later the trains were subjected to a heavy artillery attack, and were destroyed by fire. The Germans meantime began a retreating movement toward the hills dominating Hirzbach.

The engagement hereabouts, says the Matin, is regarded as the most important of the new campaign in the Vosges. The French have seized a strategical railroad commanding the annexed country. They have already cut this line above Altkirch. The control of the central railroad from the Swiss frontier to Strassburg is the secret of the German resistance in Alsace. The day is near, says the Matin, when the adversary, deprived of the line of the valley of the Ill, must continue the war on foot to defend the left bank of the Rhine.

GERMANY'S LAST 5,000,000.

Press Bureau Says Landsturm Can Furnish That Many, but Untrained.

BERLIN, Jan. 10, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the items given out today by the Official Press Bureau for publication are the following:

"An examination shows that of the untrained Landsturm troops in the Ninth Army Corps districts of Hamburg and Holstein there are 200,000 men fit for service. As Germany has twenty-four army corps districts, the Landsturm would yield (taking these figures as a basis) about 5,000,000 more men fit for field service.

"The results of the fighting during the first week of the year are considered by the newspapers as fairly satisfactory. The Germans took about 5,700 prisoners and some 25 machine guns."

FIJIS START FOR WAR.

Volunteers from Islands Go to England's Aid.

HONOLULU, Jan. 10.—A contingent of sixty volunteers for the British Army arrived here yesterday from the Fiji Islands on board the steamship Makura on the way to Vancouver, B. C.

Many of them are wealthy residents of the islands, but all are traveling as steerage passengers.

PRINCE'S MESSAGE TO OXFORD.

Wales Sends the Mayor Autographed Photographs from the Front

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Mayor of Oxford has received the following letter from Henry P. Hansell, who was the Prince of Wales's tutor at Oxford:

"I am desired by the Prince of Wales to send you two autographed photographs of himself, one for yourself and the other for the ex-Mayor, as a small memento of the two happy years His Royal Highness spent at Oxford, and as a mrk of appreciation of the kindly courtesy invariably extended by the inhabitnts of all classes which enabled him to enjoy to the full the freedom of an ordinary undergraduate. It has been a matter of great regret to the Prince that his last term should have been lost owing to this sad and terrible war."

ARGENTINE FINANCES SOUND

Nacion Replies to New York Chamber of Commerce and Lloyd George.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 10.—The Nacion in an editorial article on the New York Chamber of Commerce's statement according to which it is necessary to wait for South American financial conditions to improve, and that consequently American business men must act with caution, helped by bankers, says today:

"Such preventions are unfitted for us. We have no deficit in our interchange. Our exports are considerably greater than our imports, and reductions caused by present circumstances do not affect the commercial solvency of our republic."

In regard to Lloyd George's statement in the British Parliament that Argentina owes England £400,000,000, the Nacion says:

"Really we do not owe England $2,000,000,000, because such a sum, though invested here, is the property of the shareholders. What we positively owe is the income, which ascends to 80,000,000 pesos annually. They have not sold that capital, but let it to us. To say we owe it is an error, as it would be an error for a man who rents a house to believe he owes the value of the house to the proprietor."

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

Official Reports of War Operations.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—Last night in the Champagne region two counter-attacks by the Germans—one to the north of Perthes, the other to the north of Beausejour—were repelled. In the Argonne two minor attacks by the enemy have failed—at Fontaine Madame and St. Hubert. There was a lively fusillade in the direction of Hill 263, west of Bourneuilles, and on Le Ruisseau-des-Nourissons, but no attacks.

The night was calm on the rest of the front.

(*Day Report*)—From the sea to the Oise there have been artillery duels.

Upon the Aisne, in the region of Soissons, the enemy, in spite of many attacks, has not been able to recapture the trenches which he lost. At the end of the day he again bombarded Soissons.

In the country from Rheims to the Argonne our artillery has shelled the German trenches very effectively at several points, driving away bodies of sappers.

The positions, which we have gained at Perthes and around that village have been organized. A counter-attack of the enemy to the west of Perthes has been repulsed. In the neighborhood of La Ferté de Beausejour we have made a twofold progress by gaining ground to the west and taking possession of a field fort to the north.

In the Argonne the enemy has bombarded the region of Four-de-Paris; we have replied and destroyed a German blockhouse.

The enemy's efforts have been continued on Hill 263.

To the west of Bourneuilles all our positions have been maintained.

Between the Argonne and the Meuse nothing noteworthy occurred.

On the heights of the Meuse in the Forest of Aprémont one of the enemy's attacks has been checked by the fire of our artillery.

In the Vosges, to the northwest of Wattwiller, (in the region of Thann,) we have also repulsed an attack.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—The bad weather lasted through yesterday in the western theatre of the war. The Lys has in certain places flooded the country to a width of 800 meters.

The enemy's attempts to eject us from our positions in the dunes at Nieuport failed.

Northeast of Soissons the French repeated their attacks. They were all repulsed yesterday, with great losses to the enemy. We captured more than 100 prisoners. Battles at Soissons itself began again today.

Near Perthes, northeast of Camp Chalons, the French have again fiercely attacked. Their attacks broke down with very heavy losses to them. We took about fourteen prisoners.

In the Argonne we have gained further ground. In this district, and also in the neighborhood of Aprémont, north of Toul, the battles continue.

On the evening of Jan. 8 the French again tried to take the village of Burnhaupt by a night attack, which failed completely. Our troops took 230 more French prisoners, and one machine gun, so that the war booty taken at Burnhaupt is increased to two officers, 420 men, and one machine gun. The French apparently suffered heavy losses on this occasion also, as great numbers of killed and injured are lying before our front and in the neighboring woods.

Only trivial engagements took place yesterday in Upper Alsace. At about midnight our troops repelled a French attack at Lower Aspach.

The weather in the eastern theatre of war has not yet improved. The situation remains unchanged on the entire eastern front.

Unimportant Russian advances south of Mlawa were repulsed.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—The general situation is without change. South of the Vistula the Russians yesterday bombarded our positions, but without result. They directed their fire particularly to our positions on the heights to the northeast of Zakliczyn, (Galicia.)

North of the Vistula at some points there have been heavy artillery battles. An attempt by the enemy to cross the Nida with weak forces failed.

The situation in the Carpathians is quiet. Two reconnoitring detachments of the enemy in Bukowina were destroyed by machine-gun fire.

In some of the advanced positions in the southern theatre, from a point east of Trebinje, (Herzegovina,) to the frontier, there was a brief artillery duel.

KAISER'S PRAISE OF WERNER

Tells Dead Artist's Daughter His Works Will Rejoice Posterity.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Kaiser, on learning of the death of Anton von Werner, telegraphed the painter's daughter as follows:

"In the deceased I honored not only the divinely gifted master of art who with his brush perpetuated the most important characteristics of the German history of his time, and who with his splendid works will rejoice the generations that come after us. His burning love of the Fatherland and his enthusiasm for everything good and noble brought him in friendship near to my heart. The name of Anton von Werner will always be inscribed in golden letters on the roll of honor of German art."

RENAULT
The New Renault Spring
The new Renault *flat* spring has replaced the ¾ elliptic spring originated by Renault and universally copied. The new spring, combined with the Renault hydraulic shock absorbers, brings riding comfort hitherto unknown.
Renault Selling Branch, Inc.
719 Fifth Ave. New York

ONCE FAIR BELGRADE IS A SKELETON CITY

High Trajectory Fire of Austrians Dropped Shells Inside of Buildings.

THOSE UNTOUCHED LOOTED

First British Observer to Enter Servian Capital Since Reoccupation Tells of Ruin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 11.—Z. D. Ferriman, special correspondent of the Daily Chronicle with the Servian Army and the first English journalist to enter Belgrade since the Austrian occupation, sends a long dispatch describing the Servians ren-entry into their capntal, in the course of phich he says:

"On the first view Belgrade does not seem to have suffered to any great extent from the bombardment. Walking up the broad thoroughfare of the Rasia you arrive nearly at the top before you see a house with the upper story blown away and with a segment of what appears to have been the roof of an imminent peril to passers by.

"Bt appearances are specious. Many buildings whose facades are intact are skeletons. Projectiles with high trajectory have fallen through the roof and wrought destruction within. This is the case with a wing of the Royal Palace. The windows are shattered, but the masonry has not suffered. Within, however, all is devastated. Among the public buildings the museum is a shapeless heap of débris and the University is so mch knocked about that plaineat and cheapest remedy will be an entirely new edifice.

"The higher part of the city has suffered most, with the exception, perhaps, of the district round the station, which is completely battered down. Rents in the pavement show that shells charged with very high explosives were employed. One huge gulf I noticed at least twelve feet dep by fifteen long and eight wide.

"There are many instances of the vagaries of their missiles of destruction. I visited a house in which M. Nikovitz, who accompanied me in my peregrinations, had occupied an apartment. There was nothing the matter with the front, but a neat hole in the side marked the passage of a projectile which had traversed the building and exploded in the adjoining house, now a mound of brickbats and matchwood. One half of a large etablishment in Prince Michael Street was completely wrecked but the other half was undamaged, and rolls of textile fabrics were in order on their shelves or piled on counters. The best shops are in this street and much havoc has been wrought.

"I picked up spherical shrapnel bullets on several premises. Shrapnel has no batterin force. Its object is to kill or disable men. It can do no harm to walls. Its employment in this instance was a wanton act intended to inspire terror and doubtless augmented the loss of life among the citizens.

"The principal hotel, the Moskwa, situated at the highest part of the town, has been devastated partially within, but the framework of the building is intact. On the other side of the street a row of houses far less conspicuous has been demolished. In one street we met a little girl of 12 coming out of a house opposite to one which was a heap of ruins. We asked her if she had seen it destroyed. She said she had and was very frightened. Shortly afterward a shell fell in their own garden; then they ran away and took refuge with friends at the other end of the town. An old woman had a stall containing tins of shoe polish and other trifles. A jumble of charred wood and twisted iron behind had been her shop. The caretaker at the house occupied by M. Nikovitz, a cheerful old dame, told us how she had hid herself at the other end of the long garden, but it was terrible.

"We asked some urchins, who would be at school in normal times, but whose occupation and delight is now to hold officers' horses, if they were not frightened. 'At first,' they replied, 'but not afterward. They make a great noise, but they never catch us, and we do not mind them—the shells.' A boy of 12, who was carrying on his father's hairdressing business single-handed during the latter's absence on service, expressed a similar opinion.

"I am told that about 3,000 people remained, out of the normal population of 100,000, during the bombardment. I cannot ascertain the number of killed and injured, but it certainly runs into the hundreds. Those of the inhabitants who left the city but remained in the neighborhood returned after the bombardment and were here during the eleven days of the Austrian occupation.

1,000 Hostages Taken Away.

"The practice of taking hostages, which it has been reserved for this twentieth century civilized war to revive, was resorted to at Belgrade. I am assured on unimpeachable authority, supported by accounts of several eye-witnesses, that not fewer than 1,000 persons were carried off to Austria. Among them were boys of 15 and 16. Nor were foreign residents immune. M. Bissers, the Belgian Consul, who is also a Director of the electric tram and light company, was of the number. He was handcuffed like a common criminal. Neither the fate nor whereabouts of these civilian prisoners of war is known.

"The plate-glass fronts of many shops in the principal thoroughfares are smashed, and the interiors present a picture of desolation, overturned cash registers and objects that have not been stolen lying broken and scattered on the floor, but the majority of the establishments that have been ransacked do not show outward signs of it. The system seems to have been to obtain ingress from the back.

"In the Rasia there is a stately mansion. Its owner, M. Kersmanovitz, died a short time ago, leaving large sums for charitable purposes. The house was occupied by his widow when the war broke out. Chalked on the door were names distinguished in the Austro-Hungarian peerage—Baron Zichy, Graf Festetics, and Graf Vanderstraten, all Lieutenants on the staff, who had been its denizens during occupation. Though their tenure was brief they had made the most of their time. The place was gutted, carpets torn up, tapestry torn down, and pictures destroyed. It was also indescribably filthy. This may have been the work of the soldiery after the departure of the young noblemen.

"The poor suffered equally with the rich. A humble restaurant used by the working classes, one of two or three still open, was despoiled of its linen and cutlery. Small shops had been sacked as well as the larger establishments. It was all fish that came to the Austrian net. I have not yet met anyone whose dwelling escaped. The Russian Legation is wrecked.

"The Royal Palace was thrown open to the people. 'It is yours,' said the Austrian liberators in the generosity of their hearts; but they had gone over it with care first."

SAYS TURKS ADVISE CHRISTIANS TO FLEE

Fear of General Massacre in Constantinople if Allied Fleet Passes Dardanelles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Jan. 9. (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—A man arriving from Constantinople who is in a position to know the facts has given me a mass of information concerning the present condition of affairs in the Turkish capital. He says the Turkish Government has no fear of an international revolution, and that the measures taken against the enemies of the Young Turk Committee are so drastic that no concerted movement on their part is possible.

The whole attention and anxiety of the Government is concentrated on the possible forcing of the Dardanelles by the allied fleet. It seems also that this fear is shared by their German mentors, for Baron von Wangenheim, the German Ambassador, has warned the Minister of a Balkan State in Constantinople that in the event of the allied fleet's forcing the straits, the Turks will vent their wrath by a massacre of the Christian population. In Constantinople no endeavor is any longer made by the Ministers to hide their feelings toward their Christian subjects.

To the Greek Patriarchate, who was sent to Talaat Pasha to remonstrate against the excesses committed by the organs of his Ministry, he unequivocally replied that there was no room for Christians in Turkey, and that the best the Patriarchate could do for his flock would be to advise them to clear out of the country and make room for the Moslem refugees.

OUST RELIGIOUS WORKERS.

Hundreds Facing Starvation in Holy Land Because of Turks' Action

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Hundreds of missionaries and other religious workers in the Holy Land are facing starvation, according to reports received today by the Rev. Godfrey Schilling of the Franciscan Order, Commissary General for the Holy Land in the United States.

The reports show that the Turks have turned the Franciscans out of nearly all of their convents in Armenia, Upper Syria, and Galilee, leaving them in possession, however, of their convent of St. Saviour in Jerusalem, and the Convent of the Annunciation at Nazareth. In Jerusalem flourishing communities of the Assumptionists, Dominicans, Fathers of Zion, and the White Fathers, the Benedictine and Carmelite Sisters, the Poor Clares and other orders are said to have been put out into the streets.

In response to early reports of trouble the matter was taken up with the State Department. Thus far, however, efforts to arrange for the care of the sufferers have been unavailing.

ALBERT TO SCANDINAVIANS.

King of the Belgians Touched by Aid and Sympathy for His People.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 10, (via London.)—The Politiken prints today the following message from King Albert of the Belgians:

I am deeply touched by receiving your telegram, in which you express the heartiest feelings of sympathy for Belgium. The Scandinavian people have contributed greatly toward mitigating the sufferings of my people, who had faith in treaties and devoted themselves to the defense of their honor.

I appreciate especially the great sympathy shown by the Scandinavian nations. The Scandinavians' glorious history demonstrates the high spirit of independence which animates the Scandinavian peoples.

Please give my best thanks to all noble-minded and gerous donors in Scandinavia.

ALBERT, King of the Belgians.

MONDAY JAN. 11th 1915
CERTIFIED EGGS from CERTIFIED FARMS
We sell eggs by Weight—one and one-half pounds *fresh egg meat* to every dozen.
64c. per dozen
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Delivered Everywhere.
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(Next door HOTEL PLAZA.)

KAISER'S ARDOR CHECKED?

Generals Said to Have Insisted That He Shall Not Interfere in Campaign.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 1.1—The Daily Mail publishes a statement said to have been made by a neutral business man who has just returned from Berlin. According to this statement, the Kaiser is now definitely barred by his Generals from interfering in the strategy of the campaign. Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the national idol, is described as the leader in the movement to muzzle the War Lord and as having made his non-intervention a condition of retaining commond in the east.

The Daily Mail's informant also says that the German Government is on the verge of issuing a huge new war loan, at least as much as the preceding issue of £250,000,000, ($1,250,000,000,) and that the Germans boast that there is abundant money to subscribe it. The Berlin banks are said to be offering 2 per cent. interest on deposits, which is depicted as an indication that they do not particularly feel the need of attracting cash to their vaults.

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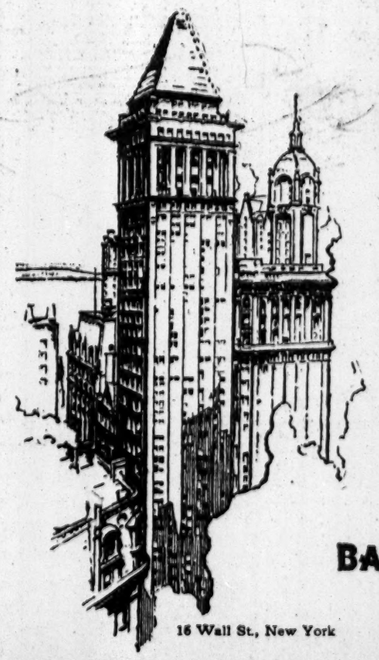
Office Furniture Sale
WE have just bought another lot of—Desks, Chairs and Tables at about One-Half the regular prices. These goods are all best quality and carry our full guarantee. Roll Top, Flat Top, Typewriter and Bookkeepers' Desks in Oak and Mahogany.
These goods are on sale at prices which will move them quickly. The variety is too large to enumerate.
$85,000.00 worth of goods in this sale

Roll Top Desks Range from	$24.00 to $150.00
Flat " " "	14.90 to 140.00
Typewriter " " "	17.90 to 60.00
Chairs " "	3.40 to 35.00
Tables—Office and Directors'	6.00 to 96.00

Many manufacturers have found themselves overloaded and need cash. We never have been able to buy as big values as we have this year. Our Customers get the benefit.
We stand back of all goods we sell.
The Globe-Wernicke Co
MAIN STORE: 380 Broadway, cor. White St.
BRANCH: 30 Church St., Hudson Terminal Bldg.



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FAMOUS CIGARETTES

with Plain Ends are offered in the distinctive single row package

A Shilling in London — A Quarter Here

KAISER'S LEADERS TALK OF THE WAR

Times Correspondent Visits the Generals Who Have Won Fame in the West.

MEN IDOLIZE VON EMMICH

Von Zwehl, Who Captured Maubeuge, Only Credits the British with Good Defensive Tactics.

A SPECIALIST ON AMERICA

Gen. Zoellner Learns from Our Army —Great Headquarters Again, and a Test of the Telephone System.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

From a Staff Correspondent.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Dec. 9.—I have just eaten my way along the German front in France, for a second visit to the German Great Headquarters. This week's lunch and dinner "bag" included Gen. von Heeringen, "the Victor of Saarburg;" Gen. von Emmich, "the Conqueror of Liége;" Gen. von Zwehl, "the Hero of Maubeuge;" Gen. von Wild, the new Quartermaster General, who before his appointment fought a twenty-round draw with the English at Ypres, though he thinks he won on points, and hosts of coming champions.

It is literally necessary for an American correspondent on this side of the fence to eat his way to the firing line and back again, for the German afield is as hospitable as the tented Arab, and thanks to their wonderful field telephone service, they "have you." The A. O. K. (Armee Ober Kommando) telephones to the Corps Kommando that you are on the way, the Corps Kommando relays the news to the Division Staff, the Division Staff rings up the Regimental Commander, who 'phones the Battalion or Battery Chief. To reach the firing line you have to run the gauntlet of anywhere from three to six meals, and if you happen to be one of those "amazing Americans" and insist on being shown to an orchestra seat in the first trench, you will be sure to find some sort of a table spread for you in the very shadow of death, for their habit of hospitality is fireproof.

But while robbing war corresponding of all its old-time romance, the German, gastronomic way has the great advantage of giving you the maximum of information in the minimum of time and of letting you meet the masters of modern warfare, the men who have done big things, under ideal conditions, for over after-dinner coffee and cigars you can and will—if you are an American—ask the most imprudent questions with the certainty of getting a good-natured and courteous answer.

Von Emmich Like Roosevelt.

Von Emmich makes the most instant appeal to an American. Short and stockily built and looking every inch a fighter, he gives you the impression of possessing tremendous, almost Roosevelt vitality, with a saving sense of humor. Von Emmich is the General with a winning smile. He could have been a successful machine politician if he had emigrated to America instead of remaining in Germany and becoming the most popular General in the German Army, among the men, for he has the rare gift of inspiring his followers with a sense of personal loyalty. His troops idolize him. They break out into hearty hurrahs at the slightest provocation when they see him. It is lese majesté, but none the less true, to say that they think as much of their General as of their Kaiser. They tell you proudly that he rode at their head when the city of Liége was taken by storm, and after seeing him, you could never picture von Emmich bringing up the rear in a motor car, after the manner that more prudent Generals use. He has iron gray hair and a bristly close-cropped mustache to match, and a very florid complexion, and looks absolutely unlike the sleek individual whose photograph was published with his obituary notice in the London press while the forts of Liége were still "holding out" on paper.

Asked point blank, Gen. von Emmich stoutly and with great good humor denied that he had ever committed suicide or even contemplated the step.

"But you know, Excellency, that you were reported to have lost something like 120,000 men before Liége," it was suggested.

"That's three times as many as I had," he answered with the "winning smile."

Gen. von Emmich will talk quite freely about anything but himself and military matters, but a few odds and ends were snapped up. It was interesting to learn that he was in Liége only a day and a half, then pushed on ahead in the direction of Namur with the bulk of his corps, leaving only his heavy artillery behind to finish up the remaining forts. He did not even know that Zeppelins had taken part in the bombardment of these forts until he heard about it afterward. Later he turned up at Mons and had a hand in beating the British or expediting their strategic retreat, according to the point of view. His subsequent movements and present whereabouts are interesting, but would never pass the German censor.

Proud to Lead the Way.

"Did you feel proud at being selected to lead the way into Belgium, Excellency?" I inquired.

"Yes, of course I did," he replied.

"Would you like to lead your corps into England?" For just an instant what looked very much like the light of battle was in his eye.

"I will go anywhere I am ordered to go—anywhere," he replied with smiling emphasis.

I was interested to discover that the staff of the —nth Army Corps had also been racking its brains about quite other than tactical problems when Gen. von Emmich led the way into the dining room of the very modest so-called "château" of the French village, where he and his staff were quartered, and pointed to the extensive but quite mongrel art collection on the walls. "The absent owner does not appear to have been much of a connoisseur," he laughed. "That picture over there worried and puzzled us for a long time," pointing out a large impressionistic canvas over the mantelpiece representing a nude male and female figure kneeling on the seashore and looking out over the impressionistic water at what looked like an island. "Finally my Chief of Staff hit upon a satisfactory solution, suggested that it represented 'Adam and Eve Discovering Heligoland.'"

Gen. von Emmich's headquarters produced another interesting story. At 3 P. M. a general alarm was sent out to the reserve troops to prepare for immediate retreat, as the French were coming. Every bit of baggage was packed up and loaded on wagons, the infantry in full marching kit lined up—everything ready in record-breaking time without rush or confusion to withdraw on the word of command. But no command to march came—instead a "well done" from the General as he rode down the long column. It was just a little "fire-alarm drill" to keep the reserve troops up to the high-water mark of efficiency.

Von Zwehl and Maubeuge.

Gen. von Zwehl, nicknamed Zwehl-Maubeuge, is probably almost unknown in America, though the dark blue enamel maltese cross of the Pour le Merite order at his throat tags him at once as worth while. Von Zwehl is the outward antithesis of von Emmich. He looks like anything but a fighter—a quiet, gentle-looking soul with kind and a bit tired eyes, soft silverly hair, and a whimsical sense of humor, a gentleman of the old school. "But you should just see him in the field during a fight—he's a regular whirlwind," one of his staff said.

He confirmed the fact that Maubeuge had fallen on schedule time in ten days and that he had taken over 40,000 French prisoners, that he had given the French commandant till 7 P. M. (German time) to surrender, and that the appointment was kept with great promptness, also that the French were a bit chagrined when they learned they had been "taken in" by a single corps. I also learned that he and his corps had arrived in time to stop the first English corps which had crossed the Aisne and was marching on X.

Gen. von Zwehl praised the English troops against whom he had successfully fought, and who are now in the North, saying, "The English soldier is a splendid fighter, especially on the defensive." Asked if the remark of one of his staff that "the English can't attack" was a fact, von Zwehl said: "I can only speak as far as my own experience goes, and that is that the English never were able to carry through a bayonet charge with success against my troops. They came on bravely enough, but when our troops would open fire on them at 50 yards and follow it up with a counter attack, the English would invariably go over into the defensive, at which they are at their best. They are particularly experienced in 'bush warfare,' and display the utmost skill in making the most of every bit of cover."

The commanding General confirmed the following grewsome story which one of his staff officers had told me:

"The English apparently do not bother to bury their dead but let them lie. We are still burying Englishmen who fell on Sept. 14 and later. We found and buried two only yesterday. That the abandonment of their dead is deliberate is indicated by the fact that we have found the bodies of dead English soldiers in corners and nooks of the approaches to the English trenches where the wounded had evidently crawled to die, and where their comrades must constantly have passed them and seen them."

Where the General Staff Meets.

More Generals were met during a visit to the "office building" of the Great General Staff in the Great Headquarters. Here, too, I was allowed to examine the historic room where around a large mahogany table the chiefs of the staff hold their daily conferences, at which the Kaiser himself is often present. A huge map of France and a slice of Belgium covered the table and hung down to the floor on either side. I noted with interest that it was a French General Staff map. On one wall hung another map showing the exact location of all the armies in the West.

In the unavoidable absence of the combination Chief of Staff and War Minister von Falkenhayn, the new Quartermaster General von Wild did the honors in the long Louis XIV. Room where the Great General Staff eats together—an interesting sight, for it represents the round-up of the brains of the German Army. Gen. von Wild, until his promotion, commanded a division against the English at Ypers and spoke in generous terms of his opponents.

"The English are excellent fighters," he said. "I have walked over many of the battlefields in the North—grewsome sights, beyond words to describe. From what I saw, I am convinced that the English losses have been much heavier than ours."

Gen. von Wild said that a puzzling and unexplainable feature of these battlefields was that so many of the dead were found lying on their backs with rigid arms stretched straight up toward heaven—a ghastly spectacle.

Here, too, was a German General who knew more about the American Army than most Americans, the Bavarian General, Zoellner, the great General Staff's Specialist on Americans, and it was interesting to note that, in spite of its own pressing problems, the General Staff is still taking a keen interest in those of America and deriving valuable lessons.

Praise for American Forces.

"I have been particularly interested in the Mexican troubles," Gen. Zoellner said. "To my mind, the lesson for America is the need of a larger standing army. I was particularly impressed by the speed of your mobilization and your dispatch in landing your expeditionary force at Vera Cruz. I was also especially interested in your splendid Texas cavalry division. We have nothing like it in the German Army, because such a body of men could not be developed in a closely settled country. You may not know that only a short time before being sent to Mexico the Texas cavalry had received brand-new drill and exercise instructions, but in spite of this they acquitted themselves splendidly, showing the remarkable adaptability of your soldiers.

"In sending your coast artillery as infantry regiments to Mexico you anticipated us in a rather similar use of our marine divisions on the coast. The most valuable lesson we have learned from you is typhus vaccination. This we owe to the American Army. I believe it goes back to the fact that your Gen. Wood was a medical man before becoming Chief of Staff."

Gen. Zoellner intimated that the whole German Army either had been or was being vaccinated against typhoid on the American plan. "And there is also a very American flavor about our volunteer automobile corps—their dash and speed they have learned that from you Americans," he concluded.

My previously formed suspicion that the Germans were making war on the American plan, managing their armies like so many subsidiary companies of a big trust, was fully confirmed by my second visit to the office of the Great General Staff. Instead of a picturesque bunch of generals spending anxious days and sleepless nights over their maps with faithful attendants trying to coax them to leave off dispatch writing long enough to eat a sandwich, I found a live lot of army officials, keeping regular office hours and taking ample time out for meals. The staff was quartered in a handsome old municipal building; the ground floor, devoted to living purposes, quite like an exclusive club; the business offices upstairs.

Telephone a War Necessity.

Gen. von Haenisch took me aloft and explained to me how business was done. A good telephone operator, it developed, was almost as important as a competent general—the telephone "central" the most vital spot of an army. Here were three large switchboards with soldiers playing telephone girl, while other soldiers, with receivers fastened over their heads, sat at desks busy taking down messages on printed "business" forms. In the next room sat the staff officers on duty, waiting for the telephone bell to jingle with latest reports from the front. There was no waiting because numbers were "engaged" or operators gossiping; you could get Berlin or Vienna without once having to swear at "long distance." Gen. von Haenisch had his chief of field telephone and telegraph trot out what looked like a huge family tree, but turned out to be a most minute chart of the entire telephone system of the —nth Army. It showed the position of every corps and division headquarters' regiment, battalion, and company, and all the telephone lines connecting them, even to the single trenches and batteries.

Gen. von Haenisch suggested having some fun with Gen. von X., commanding the army next door on the right, and I was made Acting Chief of Staff for two minutes, getting von X.'s Chief of Staff on the phone and inquiring if there was "anything doing."

"No; everything quiet here," came the reassuring answer.

An art exhibition within sound of the guns at the front by the well-known Munich artist, Ernst Vollbehr, the Kaiser's own war painter with the —nth Army, was another real novelty. The long-haired painter, wearing the regulation field gray uniform, brought his portfolio of sketches into the billiard hall of the headquarters and showed them with sprightly running comment: "Here is the library of Brimont. You can see most of the books lying on the ground. It wasn't a comfortable place to paint because there were too many shells flying around loose. Here is the Cathedral of Dinant. Very much improved aesthetically by the shells knocking the ugly points of the towers off. Here is a picture of Rheims Cathedral looming through the fog, as seen from the German lines. I painted this picture of the battle of the Aisne from a captive balloon. Here is a picture of the surrender of Maubeuge, showing two of the 40,000 French prisoners. I can usually paint better during a battle because there's nobody looking on over my shoulder to distract my attention. I have about 140 sketches done in all. His Majesty has most of them now, to pick out those he wants painted. This sketch of a pretty young French woman is 'Mlle. Nix zu Macken,' so nicknamed by some sixty-odd hungry but good-natured Landsturm men quartered in a tavern of a French village, where she was the only woman left. Every time they made signs indicative of a desire for food she would laugh and say in near-German, 'Nix zu macken,' and that's how she got her name."

Painter Vollbehr was authority for the following Kaiser anecdote:

"One day as the Kaiser was motoring along a chaussée he met a herd of swine under the guardianship of a bearded Landsturm man, who drove them rapidly to one side to keep them from being prematurely slaughtered by the imperial auto. As the motor slowed up the Kaiser asked him if he was a farmer by profession. 'No; professor of the University of Tübingen,' came the answer, to the great amusement of the Over War Lord."

Where the Turks Are Fighting the Russians

A Turkish reserve army corps from Erzerum, which was moved northward too late to avert the recent disaster at Sari Kamysh and Ardahan, after two army corps had been broken up and most of the survivors captured by the Russians has now reached the frontier, where its attacks have been repulsed with heavy loss.

FINDS HEAVY GUNS VITAL IN THIS WAR

British Observer Says Old Theories Have Been Exploded by Recent Experiences.

NEW USE FOR BIG SHELLS

Howitzers Are Terribly Effective Against Troops in Trenches—Allies Now Lead in Artillery.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The conclusion is reached by the official observer attached to British headquarters at the front, in a report of Jan. 8, that heavy guns are of supreme importance in modern warfare.

"Experiences in this war have caused many profound modifications of theories commonly held before it broke out;" he says. "But no factor was so underestimated as the effect of high explosive projectiles fired by guns and howitzers. The opening of the war found the Allies in a position of inferiority to the enemy in this respect—an inferiority which, however, has since been made good—and the Germans are now experiencing to a far greater extent than before the devastating effects of these missiles. The successes of the Japanese at Port Arthur had given an inkling of the potentialities of the heavy howitzer when employed against permanent fortifications, but the decisive effect of high explosives against troops in the field, in well concealed intrenchments, has come as a complete surprise.

"The gunner, and more especially the garrison gunner, has come into his own, for this arm of the service has assumed importance greater probably than it has ever before possessed, and certainly greater than it has known since the time of Napoleon who, an artillery officer himself, placed great reliance on the moral and material effects of the fire of massed batteries concentrated against that section of the enemy's line which it was his intention to break. But for the last hundred years, against troops in the field, artillery has, generally speaking, been depended upon to create a moral effect rather than to achieve any great material result, and it has been reserved for this war to prove that it is the chief agent in destroying the enemy's power of resistance.

"It is extremely hard to conceal the position of trenches from aerial observers, and once their position is disclosed to the gunners and the exact range obtained, it is not long before whole lengths of trenches will be blown in and entanglements and every form of obstacles, however ingenious, swept away.

"That the moral effect is very great is shown by written and verbal evidence from prisoners who lately have been captured. The Allied artillery is gradually assuming a superiority over the German—a factor of great importance in the prosecution of our general offensive."

APPEAL FOR JEWISH RELIEF.

Committee Arranges for Series of Public Meetings.

The situation of the Jews in Russia, Galicia, and Poland is even worse than that of the Belgians, according to a statement made yesterday by the American Jewish Relief Committee, of which Louis Marshall is the head. A series of public meetings is being arranged by the committee to lay bare the situation of the Jews in the war zone. The first of these meetings will be held at Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, on Wednesday evening.

The American Jewish Relief Committee has raised nearly $300,000 for relief work and from all over the United States come advices indicating that this fund will mount into millions.

Among the contributions received on Saturday by J. P. Morgan & Co. for the fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris was one of $1,100 from "E. S.," with instructions to use the money for the purchase of a motor ambulance for the Paris hospital work. Other contributions received Saturday included $200 from the Misses C. E. and A. S. Ward, $100 from Thomas R. S. Marling and $15 from the Albany (N. Y.) committee.

M. B. Abeles on Saturday mailed a check for $50 to Vienna to be applied to relief work in Austria-Hungary. Included in the donation was $5 raised by Mr. Abeles's little niece, Miss Lucille Siegel of 777 Riverside Drive.

SAW NO HORRORS OF WAR.

British Artillery Officer Never Caught Sight of the Enemy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Some soldiers at the front escape the horrors of war as shown by a statement of a returned artillery officer who has been actively engaged with his battery for weeks. He says in all this time at the front he has not been in a trench, has not seen a single German and few dead soldiers.

This is accounted for by the fact that the artillery keeps back from the actual firing line sending projectiles over the trenches which are often more than two miles from the large guns.

MRS. FRENCH'S HOSPITAL.

Americans to Work with French Under British Red Cross.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Mrs. Barton French of New York, who has been spending several days at the Ritz Hotel, is completing arrangements for an ambulance unit she intends taking to the front.

The unit which will go to France will be under the jurisdiction of the British Red Cross, but will be composed entirely of American surgeons and nurses and will serve with French troops, thus having an unprecedented international character.

TOMMY MAY DINE ON LOBSTER.

Newfoundland Offers the Season's Pack to War Office at a Low Price.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 10.—The British soldiers at the front will feast on lobster if the proposal of this colony is accepted by the War Department, it was learned tonight. The bulk of the colony's canned lobster output usually is sold in Germany, but this market has been closed because of the war. While the catch last year was small, with a total pack of 12,000 cases, as against an average of 20,000 cases in previous years, the packers have been left with virtually the whole of it on their hands. After the opening of the war the price dropped from $23 to $12 a case.

In order to avoid a complete failure of the industry for the year it is proposed that the British Government purchase all the product at a reasonable figure as a ration for the soldiers in the field.

CBA

People may buy your goods first and get acquainted afterwards but it's much simpler to reverse the process.

It's A B C to sell goods people want.

George Batten Company
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381 4th Ave., at 27th St.
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.

The Annalist, every Monday, contains articles of paramount interest to investors. 10 cents by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

MEN

Our Semi-Annual Sale of Suits for Smart Dressers

Commences Tomorrow Morning at Brill Brothers' 49th Street Store

719 "Lenigan Made" Suits at $23.50

Formerly Sold up to $45.00

¶ Suits made by the J. F. Lenigan Co., the most remarkable organization of master tailors in the world—in fact, the *only* organization of its kind.

¶ Every suit that leaves this remarkable shop is to all intents and purposes "custom tailored," each garment is cut singly and tailored individually.

¶ The superb style, fit and finish are absolutely inimitable.

¶ Each model is the product of the fertile brain of "Jack" Lenigan, the head or the organization, and the highest priced "wholesale tailor" in the world.

¶ Every coat, waistcoat and trouser is the very newest expression of *exclusive English styling.* Every lapel, front and shoulder is as devoid of haircloth or padding as an empty purse is of comfort.

The 719 suits in this sale retail regularly from $30 to $45—about 50% are made of Imported Fabrics

Sale Starts Tomorrow Morning at 8

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY at 49TH STREET
Subway and 6th Avenue L Station at 50th Street

Important Clearance today of

2,600 Men's Shirts at $1.45

In the following proportions:—

1200 Shirts (special purchase) value $2.50
700 Shirts (our own stock) sold at $2.50
700 Shirts (our own stock) sold at $3.00

¶ The first item of 1200 shirts is a special purchase, involving a maker's clearance of his fine shirtings, closed out to us on advantageous terms. Included are handsome silk and linen stripes, smart Jacquard figures, and fine Russian corded patterns, in brilliant colors. Soft double cuff, negligee bosom models, perfectly made.

¶ The two second items are from our own stock, and consist of fine corded and satin striped heavy Madras cloths, in a great variety of attractive patterns. Also, pleated bosom, starched cuff shirts, in fine, serviceable silk weave cloths. But just a little ruffled and mussed from handling, which in nowise affects the quality, but simply improves the economy of the proposition. Main floor.

Sale of Men's $1.50 & $2.00

English Gloves at $1.00

¶ These gloves are from the best known maker of fine quality gloves in the world—he has scruples about publishing his name in connection with a sale, but it is on the gloves. A selection of gray and reindeer Mochas, tan capeskins, and pique sewn kid gloves. 7½ to 8½ only.

Today—Men's $2.00 & $2.50

Union Suits at $1.65

¶ 980 Union Suits, made of medium and heavy natural worsted, with closed crotch, long sleeves, and short or regular inseams. High grade garments, well made and finished, perfect fitting, and extraordinary values.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Beginning today & continuing tomorrow

The semi-annual sale of

Saks Overcoats for Men

Reduced from these prices:

$50, $48, $45, $40, $38 and $35—to

$29

A small charge for alterations

¶ Briefly, the selection is composed of regulation coats, single breasted coats, double breasters, frock overcoats, evening overcoats, and, in fact, every style of overcoat, for every sort of an occasion, for every sort of man, be his preference what it may.

And we have included all of our imported English overcoats, that no man may say we kept something back from him.

¶ Shown in a most exhaustive range of native and foreign fabrics, and every coat, with the exception of those from England, tailored exclusively by Saks & Company, which means that it has neither peer for workmanship nor parallel for style.

This announcement deserves a full page but it is not necessary.

Continuing today & tomorrow

The semi-annual Sale of

Saks Suits For Men

Reduced from these prices:

$40, $38, $35, $30 and $28—to

$23

A small charge for alterations

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Why you should care for your Throat Daily

Mme. Adelina Patti, The Queen of Song writes:
"I have taken Formamint Tablets for some time past and have much pleasure in saying that I find them very beneficial to the throat."

From "The Practitioner," a leading English Medical Journal, December, 1907.
"I regard these lozenges or tablets as a good prophylactic (*i. e.*, preventive), also against sore throat. I have never had a sore throat myself since I began to use them, although I periodically suffered before."

YOU can now give the same daily attention to your throat as to your teeth; and throat care is even more important than tooth care.

The throat is the great breeding place for infectious germs which lodge there when inhaled from the dusty air and often invade the body to cause influenza or other infectious fevers. Sometimes they attack their breeding ground itself and give rise to sore throat or tonsilitis.

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THE GERM-KILLING THROAT TABLET

on account of its simplicity and efficiency. Formamint is a delicately flavored tablet, which is sucked like candy, setting free a powerful, yet harmless germicide, turning the saliva into an antiseptic liquid which bathes the entire living membrane of mouth and throat.

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Free Sample Offer
Send a 2-cent stamp to pay postage and we will gladly send you a *free* trial tube. It is of generous size and will prove to you that Formamint is wonderfully effective as well as pleasant in mouth and throat troubles.

A. WULFING & CO., 26-K Irving Place, New York
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Any contractor can build your building, and there are some mighty good contractors in the business.

But considering our experience, and the really tremendous character of our more recent operations, we believe that our organization has come to embody a totality of advantages unequalled by any alternative choice.

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Building Construction

MERCIER PASTORAL READ IN BRITAIN

His Vicar General Insists That He Is a Prisoner in His Palace

AND FORBIDDEN TO GO OUT

Bishop de Waechter Weeps as He Tells Story of How Germans Shot Sick Priest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 11.—Cardinal Mercier's famous pastoral, which resulted in his arrest by the Germans and the imprisonment of several priests who dared to read it to their congregations, was read to a large congregation at Westminster Cathedral yesterday.

Father Bernard Vaughan, speaking in the East End, said that from one important viewpoint Cardinal Mercier's arrest was about the best bit of news that ha dbeen flashed to them from the front for the last three months. Usually pastoral did not get carried for beyond the dioces for whic hit was written, but there was a demand for Cardinal Mericier's pastorial right round the civilised world. It was being read by every man in his own tongue. Surely imprisonment even with hard labor, would be but a small price to pay for the world-wide circulation of truths historical and doctrinal. If he, Father Vaughn, were asked, "Has the Cardinal been diplomtic in his fearless attitude?" He would reply, "No indeed. Like his Divine Master, he was not diplomatic but apostolic."

At St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, last night, Bishop de Waechter, Vicar General to Cardinal Mercier, read extracts from the pastoral letter. The Cardinal, he said, was arrested solely because he stated the truth and had made known all over the world what was the present state of affairs in Belgium. The Bishop added that the Cardinal had been forbidden to come out of his palace and was really kept a prisoner in his own house.

Referring to cases where priests had been shot because of their alleged incitement of the civil population and shooting at German troops, the Bishop said he knew one of those priests quite well. For several weeks he was dangerously ill in bed, yet he was accused of having been at the head of his people and of having shot at the Germans.

"He was chastised by a cruel death," added Bishop de Waechter, with deep emotion, as tears rolled down his cheeks. "I want you to know that not one of our priests ever incited the people against the enemy."

CALLED KAISER A RASCAL.

Belgian General, Defiant in Court, Sent to Prison for Life.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 10, (via London, Jan. 11.)—A dispatch to the Telegraaf from Brussels says a court-martial at Liége has sentenced the retired Belgian General, Gustave Fift, and Lieut. Gille to life imprisonment on a charge of assisting 350 young Belgians to reach Holland and join the Belgian Army in France.

"The General at the trial," the correspondent adds, "asked for a death sentence, say he disliked imprisonment. He told the court that Emperor William was a rascal. The General was sent to Glatz, Prussia, to the same prison where Burgomaster Max of Liége is being held."

BELGIANS IN RIOT FOR BREAD.

Crowd at Marcinelle Break Window, Then Receive Food.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Monday, Jan. 11.—A dispatch to The Telegraaf, from Bussels, says:

"A bread riot has occurred at Marcinelle, Province of Hainault, Belgium. A crowd collected around the Town Hall and smashed its windows. The police restored order with some difficulty, and later bread was supplied to the populace.

"The German Army is suffering considerably from typhus and pneumonia."

NEWS NOTES FROM BERLIN.

British Said to be Seizing Missionaries—Reichsbank's Reserve.

BERLIN, Jan. 10, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among items given out by the Official Press Bureau are the following:

"A Leipsic missionary society reports that in Penang (a British possession, one of the Straits Settlement) all the Germans, including missionaries, have been arrested and transferred to Ipoh (Malay Peninsula), where they are allowed to live in the town. A Basle mission reports that on the west coast of India thirteen ordained and ten unordained missionaries have been interned by the English.

"Egyptians living in Berlin celebrated the anniversary of the accession of the legal Khedive of Egypt, Abbas Hilmi (succeeded on Dec. 18, 1914, by Sultan Hussein Kemal). Dr. Rifaat communicates the British official declarations of former Prime Ministers Gladstone and Salisbury pledging England's honor not to annex or occupy Egypt indefinitely. He said that only Earl Grey announced Great Britain's intention permanently to occupy Egypt.

"The Berliner Tageblatt reports that a letter sent to Germany on July 23 from Manila was opened by the British censor, thus violating the United States mail.

"The Morgenpost prints details of a recent British attack on Tanga, German East Africa, which apparently emanated from the German Colonial Office. The first landing of 8,000 British and Hindus was repulsed by the Germans, who numbered about 2,000, with 600 killed or wounded. The British attacked again the next day with reinforcements, but were again defeated with a loss of 3,000. They then re-embarked and sailed for Mombasa.

"Money for the payment of the interest on the 4 per cent. Japanese loan of 1905 has arrived in Berlin. Negotiations are pending for the payment of the interest of the 4½ per cent. Japanese loan of 1905.

"On the Berlin Boerse call money is quoted at 3 per cent., while the private rate of discount is 4½ per cent.

"The Reichsbank's gold reserve is 2,150,000,000 marks ($537,500,000), which is 18,000,000 marks ($4,500,000) more than last week.

"Among the German organized workmen from Aug. 22 to the end of November only 8 per cent. were unemployed."

BRITAIN SAYS SHE WANTS TO BE FAIR

Continued from Page 1.

of articles of "absolute contraband" consigned to neutral countries, saying these detentions dere made because countries to which these goods were destined had not prohibited the exportation of such articles. Specific mention was made by the United States of copper. The British answer says that shipments of copper to Italy from the United States had increased from 15,202,000 pounds in November, 1913, to 36,285,000 pounds in November, 1914, and that to the section of Europe which included Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Switzerland the shipments had increased from 7,275,000 to 35,347,000.

Sir Edward Grey says the presumption is very strong that the bulk of this copper, though consigned to neutral countries, is intended not for their own use, but for that of a country (Germany) which cannot import copper direct, and that it is "an imperative necessity for the safety" of England while at war that the British Government shall do all in its power "to stop such part of this copper as is not genuinely destined for neutral countries."

The American note referred to a shipment of copper to "a specified consignee in Sweden" that was detained "because, as was stated by Great Britain, Sweden had placed no embargo on copper." Sir Edward Grey replies that there are four detained consignments of copper and aluminium to Sweden at present which, though definitely consigned to Sweden, are, "according to positive evidence in the possession of his Majesty's Government, definitely destined for Germany." Great Britain doubts that the United States can consider the propriety of taking suspected cargoes to a prize court, or that the United States could wish to "strain the international code in favor of private interests," so as to prevent Great Britain from taking legitimate means for her protection.

A significant feature of the British reply is that it takes notice of the fact that since the outbreak of the war the American Government has changed previous practice by prohibiting the publication of manifests till thirty days after the steamer leaves an American port. Sir Edward Grey says that England has no ground on which to base any complaint against this change of practice, but points out that the effect of it is to increase England's difficulty in ascertaining the presence of contraband.

Dispute Certain Contentions.

The State Department will marshal statistics and facts to dispute some of the British contentions. These will be set forth in the American note of reply to the promised detailed communication of the British Government. In the meantime improvements being put into effect daily by the Allies in the treatment of neutral commerce are counted upon to ameliorate the situation generally.

The statistics brought forth by the British note to show that commerce between the United States and neutral countries contiguous to Germany and Austria had increased materially since the outbreak of the war were regarded here as misleading. It was pointed out that, in view of the breaking down of the normal routes of commerce with Germany and Austria, many non-contraband products had been shipped through neutral countries. Similarly, the neutral countries, which previously had obtained much of their supplies from belligerents, were now importing from the United States.

As to the increase in shipments of copper to Italy, it was pointed out that the Italian Ambassador already had explained that Italy, which had previously obtained copper from Germany and Austria for her manufactures, now was forced to import from the United States because of the embargo on exportation which the belligerents themselves had imposed. The American Government contends, moreover, that if some copper has reached the belligerents through neutral countries, it is the duty of the British to make more effective arrangements with those neutral countries.

There is every reason to believe that the United States will not accept the view of Great Britain that cargoes must be taken into port for extended examination. While statistics advanced show that only 45 cargoes out of 723 have actually got into the prize courts, officials here note that no mention is made in the British reply of the great number of American cargoes detained and subsequently released. It was not the loss already suffered by American commerce which brought forth the American note, but the desire to prevent commerce in the future from being mistreated. The United States also laid stress on the effect which the detentions already made had had on shippers, who hesitated to export cargoes on account of hazards involved and what was termed the indecision of the British authorities in applying their own rules.

Officials regarded as novel the argument of Great Britain that it could not give unlimited adherence to the rules with respect to conditional contraband destined for belligerent countries because Britain's enemies had departed from "hitherto accepted rules of civilization and humanity." It was suggested that American commerce should not be forced to suffer because of circumstances over which this Government and the American people would have no possible control.

TEXT OF BRITAIN'S REPLY.

Sir Edward Grey's Note to Page on Shipping Protest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Following is the preliminary reply of the British Government to the American shipping protest:

The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the American Ambassador.

Foreign Office, Jan. 7, 1915.

Your Excellency—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of the 28th of December. It is being carefully examined and the points raised in it are receiving consideration, as the result of which a reply shall be addressed to Your Excellency, dealing in detail with the issues raised and the points to which the United States Government have drawn attention. This consideration and the preparation of the reply will necessarily require some time, and I, therefore, desire to send without further delay some preliminary observations which will, I trust, help to clear the ground and remove some misconceptions that seem to exist.

Let me say at once that we entirely recognize the most friendly spirit referred to by Your Excellency and that we desire to reply in the same spirit and in the belief that, as Your Excellency states, frankness will best serve the continuance of cordial relations between the two countries.

His Majesty's Government cordially concur in the principle enunciated by the Government of the United States that a belligerent, in dealing with trade between neutrals, should not interfere unless such interference is necessary to protect the belligerent's national safety and then only to the extent to which this is necessary. We shall endeavor to keep our action within the limits of this principle on the understanding that it admits our right to interfere when such interference is not with "bona fide" trade between the United States and another neutral country, but with trade in contraband destined for the enemy's country; and we are ready, whenever our action may unintentionally exceed this principle, to make redress.

Cites Increase in Exports.

We think that much misconception exists as to the extent to which we have, in practice, interfered with trade. Your Excellency's note seems to hold his Majesty's Government responsible for the present condition of trade with neutral countries, and it is stated that, through the action of his Majesty's Government, the products of the great industries of the United States have been denied long-established markets in European countries which, though neutral, are contiguous to the seat of war. Such a result is far from being the intention of his Majesty's Government, and they would exceedingly regret that it should be due to their action.

I have been unable to obtain complete or conclusive figures showing what the state of trade with these neutral countries has been recently, and I can, therefore, only ask that some further consideration should be given to the question whether United States trade with these neutral countries has been so seriously affected. The only figures as to the total volume of trade that I have seen are those for the exports from New York for the month of November, 1914, and they are as follows, compared with the month of November, 1913:

Exports from New York for November, 1913, and November, 1914, respectively: Denmark, $558,000, $7,101,000; Sweden, $877,000, $2,858,000; Norway, $477,000, $2,318,000; Italy, $2,971,000, $4,781,000; Holland, $4,389,000, $3,960,000.

It is true that there may have been a falling off in cotton exports, as to which New York figures would be no guide, but his Majesty's Government have been most careful not to interfere with cotton, and it place on the free list has been scrupulously maintained.

We do not wish to lay too much stress upon incomplete statistics; the figures above are not put forward as conclusive, and we are prepared to examine any further evidence with regard to the state of trade with these neutral countries, which may point to a different conclusion or show that it is the action of his Majesty's Government in particular, and not the existence of a state of war and consequent diminution of purchasing power and shrinkage of trade, which is responsible for adverse effects upon trade with the neutral countries.

That the existence of a state of war on such a scale has had a very adverse effect upon certain great industries, such as cotton, is obvious, but it is submitted that this is due to the general cause of diminished purchasing power of such countries as France, Germany, and the United Kingdom rather than to interference with trade with neutral countries. In the matter of cotton it may be recalled that the British Government gave special assistance through the Liverpool Cotton Exchange to the renewal of transactions in the cotton trade of not only the United Kingdom, but of many neutral countries.

Copper Increase Suspicious.

Your Excellency's note refers in particular to the detention of copper. The figures taken from official returns for the export of copper from the United States for Italy for the months during which the war has been in progress up to the end of the first three weeks of December are as follows:

1913—Fifteen million two hundred and two thousand pounds.

1914—Thirty-six million two hundred and eighty-five thousand pounds.

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Switzerland are not shown separately for the whole period in the United States returns, but are included in the heading "Other Europe"—that is, Europe other than the United Kingdom, Russia, France, Belgium, Austria, Germany, Holland, and Italy. The corresponding figures under this heading are as follows:

1913—Seven million two hundred and forty-seven thousand pounds.

1914—Thirty-five million three hundred and forty-seven thousand pounds.

With such figures the presumption is very strong that the bulk of copper consigned to these countries has recently been not for their own use, but for that of a belligerent who cannot import it direct. It is therefore an imperative necessity for the safety of this country while it is at war that his Majesty's Government should do all in its power to stop such part of this import of copper as is not genuinely destined for neutral countries.

Your Excellency does not quote any particular shipment of copper to Sweden which has been detained. There are, however, four consignments to Sweden at the present time of copper and aluminum which, though definitely consigned to Sweden, are, according to positive evidence in the possession of his Majesty's Government, definitely destined for Germany.

I cannot believe that, with such figures before them and in such cases as those just mentioned, the Government of the United States would question the propriety of the action of his Majesty's Government in taking suspected cargoes to a Prize Court, and we are convinced that it cannot be in accord with the wish either of the Government or of the people of the United States to strain the international code in favor of private interests so as to prevent Great Britain from taking such legitimate means for this purpose as are in her power.

With regard to the seizure of foodstuffs, to which your Excellency refers, his Majesty's Government are prepared to admit that foodstuffs should not be detained and put into a Prize Court without the presumption that they are intended for the armed forces of the enemy or the enemy Government. We believe that this rule has been adhered to in practice hitherto, but, if the United States Government have instances to the contrary, we are prepared to examine them; and it is our present intention to adhere to the rule, though we cannot give an unlimited and unconditional undertaking, in view of the departure by those against whom we are fighting from hitherto accepted rules of civilization and humanity and the uncertainty as to the extent to which such rules may be violated by them in future.

Must Be Searched in Port.

From the 4th of August last to the 3d of January, the number of steamships proceeding from the United States for Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Italy has been seven hundred and seventy-three. Of these there are forty-five which have had consignments or cargoes placed in the Prize Court, while of the ships themselves only eight have been placed in the Prize Court, and one of these has since been released.

It is, however, essential under modern conditions that, where there is real ground for suspecting the presence of contraband, the vessel should be brought into port for examination. In no other way can the right of search be exercised, and but for this practice it would have to be completely abandoned.

Information was received by us that special instructions had been given to ship rubber from the United States under another designation to escape notice, and such cases have occurred in several instances. Only by search in a port can such cases, when suspected, be discovered and proved.

The necessity for examination in a port may also be illustrated by a hypothetical instance, connected with cotton, which has not yet occurred. Cotton is not specifically mentioned in Your Excellency's note, but I have seen public statements, made in the United States, that the attitude of his Majesty's Government will regard to cotton has been ambiguous and thereby responsible for depression in the cotton trade.

There has never been any foundation for this allegation. His Majesty's Government have never put cotton on the list of contraband; they have throughout the war kept it on the free list, and on every occasion when questioned on the point they have stated their intention of adhering to this practice. But information has reached us that, precisely because we have declared our intention of not interfering with cotton, ships carrying cotton will be specially selected to carry concealed contraband, and we have been warned that copper will be concealed in bales of cotton.

Whatever suspicions we have entertained, we have not so far made these a ground for detaining any ship carrying cotton; but, should we have information giving us real reason to believe in the case of a particular ship that the bales of cotton concealed copper or other contraband, the only way to prove our case would be to examine and weigh the bales, a process that could be carried out only by bringing the vessel into a port. In such a case, if examination justifies the action of His Majesty's Government, the case shall be brought before a prize court and dealt with in the ordinary way.

Prize Court's Liberal.

That the decisions of British Prize Courts hitherto have not been unfavorable to neutrals is evidenced by the decision in the Miramichi case. This case, which was decided against the Crown, laid down that the American shipper was to be paid even when he had sold a cargo, cost, insurance and freight, and when the risk of loss after the cargo had been shipped did not apply to him at all.

It has further been represented to his Majesty's Government, though this subject is not dealt with in Your Excellency's note, that our embargoes on the export of some articles, more especially rubber, have interfered with commercial interests in the United States. It is, of course, difficult for his Majesty's Government to permit the export of rubber from British dominions to the United States at a time when rubber is essential to belligerent countries for carrying on the war, and when a new trade in exporting rubber from the United States in suspiciously large quantities to neutral countries has actually sprung up since the war.

It would be impossible to permit the export of rubber from Great Britain unless the right of his Majesty's Government were admitted to submit to a prize court cargoes of rubber exported from the United States which they believed to be destined for an enemy country and reasonable latitude of action for this purpose were conceded. But his Majesty's Government have now provisionally come to an arrangement with the rubber exporters in Great Britain which will permit of licenses being given under proper guarantees for the export of rubber to the United States.

We are confronted with the growing danger that neutral countries, contiguous to the enemy, will become on a scale hitherto unprecedented a base of supplies for the armed soldiers of our enemies and for materials for manufacturing armaments. The trade figures of imports show how strong this tendency is, but we have no complaint to make of the attitude of the Governments of those countries, which, so far as we are aware, have not departed from proper rules of neutrality. We endeavor in the interest of our own national safety to prevent this danger by intercepting goods really destined for the enemy, without interfering with those which are "bona fide" neutral.

Handicap in Manifests.

Since the outbreak of the war the Government of the United States have changed their previous practice and have prohibited the publication of manifests till thirty days after the departure of vessels from the United States ports. We had no "locus standi" for complaining of this change, and did not complain. But the effect of it must be to increase the difficulty of ascertaining the presence of contraband and to render necessary in the interests of our national safety the examination and detention of more ships than would have been the case if the former practice had continued.

Pending a more detailed reply, I would conclude by saying that his Majesty's Government do not desire to contest the general principles of law on which they understand the note of the United States to be based, and desire to restrict their action solely to interferences with contraband destined for the enemy.

His Majesty's Government are prepared, whenever a cargo coming from the United States is detained, to explain the case on which such detention has taken place, and would gladly enter into any arrangement by which mistakes can be avoided and reparation secured promptly, when any injury to the neutral owners of a ship or cargo has been improperly caused, for they are most desirous, in the interest both of the United States and of other neutral countries, that British action should not interfere with the normal importation and use by the neutral countries of goods from the United States.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant, E. GREY.

APPROVED BY LONDON PRESS.

Grey's Reply Held to Bring Shipping Problem Nearer Solution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The text of the British Government's reply to the American shipping protest is furnished to the English newspapers tonight for publication tomorrow morning. How it will be received by the British public can, of course, only be conjectured, but some idea possibly may be gained from the comment of the London newspapers in their issues of tomorrow morning.

The Chronicle, after editorially summarizing the British reply, says:

"The note breathes the same friendly and practical spirit which characterized the American note."

Referring to the figures of the American export of copper to various neutral countries The Chronicle says:

"Even if we grant that Italy is a great power engaged in arming itself heavily and that other states concerned are all arming themselves in some degree, the inference, from these figures, of a large German importation remains nevertheless irristible. Confronted with them, a citizen of a country like our own, which is fighting for its life and which by gigantic efforts has retained command of the sea, is bound to ask himself very seriously, not whether our navy has interfered too much with this trade, but whether it is interfering enough; and everybody in the United States who wants us to have fair play and is not overweighted by German sympathies or by a desire to make profits at our expense may be reasonably invited to put to himself the same ueestion.

"Sir Edward Grey exhibits the utmost desire to meet the United States' convenience, subject only to our retaining our legitimate belligerent rights in this hour of supreme danger. We believe the American Government and people will appreciate cordially the genuine good feeling pervading the British note throughout, just as the presence of those same qualities in the American note was warmly appreciated by ourselves."

Predicts Early Agreement.

The Daily News says editorially:

"The one point in which our doctrine seems to differ from the American doctrine is in the treatment of foodstuffs. Sir Edward Grey now says he believes that in practice we have acted on the American rule that foodstuffs should not be detained unless there is a presumption that they are destined for the armed forces of the enemy or the enemy's Government, and he gives an understanding, not unlimited and unconditional owing to Germany's contempt for international law to abide by that rule for the rest.

"Sir Edward Grey offers solid arguments against the suggestion that the British fleet is responsible for any shrinking of American trade. Finally the British Government is prepared, whenever it detains an American cargo, to explain its reasons for doing so, and to offer full compensation in the event of error. Since English and American principles of international law are thus assimilated so closely, and as there is the utmost readiness to make the administration thoroughly just, the prospects of an early and full agreement between the British and American Governments ought to be very bright."

The Morning Post says:

"Sir Edward Grey's answer, preliminary as it may be, sufficiently disposes of the grievances set forth by the American Government. We can hardly believe that any just-minded and unbiased person will refuse to admit that these arguments are a sufficient reply. They put a very strong case with great moderation."

The Post then goes on to find fault with the British Government's use of its sea power.

"Sir Edward Grey," it says, "proves that almost everything has been allowed to go into Germany, including vast quantities of copper, as demonstrated by his own figures. The United States has no serious grievance, but the soldiers and sailors who are fighting and dying for England have very good reason to complain of the policy of His Majesty's Government, and the taxpayers who are paying for this war and the Allies who are fighting Germany with all their resources have also good ground for complaint.

"Our ancient rule was to confiscate the enemy's goods in neutral ships. That was a good rule and it had the effect of weakening the enemy and shortening the war. In the present war we have abandoned this rule and have made so many relaxations in our system of sea warfare that the enemy is nourished and comforted and strengthened to continue the war. The war will draw on and many brave Englishmen will be sacrificed because the Government have adhered to the modern conception that property is more sacred than life."

The Post argues that Great Britain should have utilized her sea power to stop all German overseas supplies, even foodstuffs, and so starve her out, and concludes:

"What has Germany done that we should be so tender of her trade and interests of the sea? She has sunk our merchantmen, a thing contrary to all law on land. She has entirely destroyed or appropriated the trade and commerce and material wealth of our Allies wherever she has had power, while we are meticulously and falaciously distinguished between fod for the army and food for other subjects of the enemy.

"Germany has requisitioned and appropriated the food and cattle of civilians of Poland, Belgium, and the north of France, while we have been allowing cotton and other raw material of German industries to pass into Germany the Germans have burned Belgian and French factories and taken their stock and raw material away into Germany by trainloads or destroyed them on the spot. Germny violates even the severest code of warfare. England relaxes the just and appropriate code of British practice even in the face of these violations.

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Open Book Cases	$27.00, now	$20.00
Tabourettes	$3.75, now	$2.75
Magazine Stands	$10.50, now	$8.50
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DERNBURG HECKLED, DEFENDS GERMANY

Calls The Times Unfair, but Silences Hint It Is Swayed by British Gold.

RULE BRITANNIA ATTACKED

England's Sea Power One of War's Great Issues, Speaker Tells New Rochelle Forum.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former German Secretary of State for the Colonies, drew a packed and overflowing house when he talked on Germany yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the People's Forum in Loew's New Rochelle Theatre at New Rochelle. About 1,700 persons heard his address and the police refused admittance to several hundred more.

The audience applauded Dr. Dernburg frequently, and once or twice broke into an enthusiastic demonstration over some of his apt and prompt retorts when, after he had finished his speech, he submitted to questions from the house. Dr. Dernburg criticised THE NEW YORK TIMES, but he quickly silenced one speaker who suggested that THE NEW YORK TIMES had been corrupted by British gold. This came about after the following question had been put to Dr. Dernburg:

Do you agree with the editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES which stated that the documents, alleged to show that England had made arrangements with Belgium for the landing of troops to attack Germany, really showed that England was to give assistance to Belgium only after Germany had first violated its neutrality?

Dr. Dernburg replied that the documents of 1906 provided for assistance from England to Belgium in case of German attack, but that the document of 1912 recorded England's purpose to land 160 000 soldiers at Antwerp, should England deem it necessary, whether or not Germany violated Belgium's neutrality and whether or not Belgium asked for assistance from England.

Calls The Times Unfair.

"But THE NEW YORK TIMES has of late been most unfair to Germany," Dr. Dernburg said. "I would advise you not to take much stock in the editorials you read in THE NEW YORK TIMES."

"Dr. Dernburg, how much money does England give THE NEW YORK TIMES?" was asked.

"I have said nothing reflecting on the honor of the proprietors of THE NEW YORK TIMES," he replied. "I believe they are sincerely convinced that it will be good for this country if Germany loses. But they should not be unfair."

Some one asked Dr. Dernburg if Germany could not have prevented the war by checking Austrian action against Servia.

"Austria was Germany's ally," he said. "Would you expect Germany to disregard the treaty which bound her to support her ally in a matter of life or death to that ally? The German Government did not know in advance that the Austrian note was to be sent. The ruler of Austria is an old man, 85 years old. It was an emergency in which Austria judged that immediate measures were necessary.

"Here is a parallel case. Suppose that this country should see fit to take strong action because of Mexicans firing over the border at Naco. If Germany should step in and attempt to stop the action of this country President Wilson would be likely to resent it very strongly. It is the rule that a great nation shall not be interfered with by outside powers when it deems it necessary to take action to protect its own border. Austria had the same right to expect freedom from interference with the measures it took against Servia as this country would have to expect freedom from interference with the measures it might take with regard to Mexico."

"Do you agree with the doctrines of German militarists as outlined by von Bernhardi and Treitschke?"

"Did you ever hear of von Bernhardi and Treitschke," asked Dr. Dernburg, "before Englishmen brought their books into this country three months ago?"

German Socialists' Attitude.

"Why is it," asked another man in the audience, "that the Socialists, who were such a power in Germany before the war, are now upholding the German Government?"

"Because they are Germans first, politicians afterward."

"But isn't it true," asked another, "that before war was declared by Germany the Socialists held great mass meetings protesting against the war?"

"Most certainly. I have told you that Germany did not want the war."

"Isn't the war due to the fact that England is jealous of the commercial supremacy of Germany?"

Dr. Dernburg smiled and said that he had touched upon that point in his speech, but that he wished in his answers to give information and not statements of his opinions.

"Why are you afraid to give your opinions?" shouted a man in the gallery. "I am an Irishman, and I am not afraid to give my opinions."

"Well," said Dr. Dernburg, "the Irish have a reputation to maintain."

Dr. Dernburg was asked what justified the German violation of Belgian neutrality. He said that the German Government was morally certain that France would attack through Belgium with the assistance of Belgium and that Germany, surrounded by foes, was forced to act in self-defense. He cited the opinion of a Justice of the United tates Supreme Court to the effect that there were conditions under which a nation's independence would be gravely affected if it were obliged to observe a treaty made under other circumstances.

The speaker denied that Germany was militaristic other than for defensive purposes. He said that Germany had been the cockpit of Europe, its territory being fought over by the Danes, Swedes, Poles, Spaniards, Austrians, and French. Its military and naval strength were built up, he said, to secure peace for the nation, and to prevent it from being the battleground of future wars. Compulsory military service was a French invention. Germany's standing army had never been, he said, as great as 1 per cent. of the country's population.

Maritime Policy of England.

Dr. Dernburg attacked England's policy on the seas, saying that England aimed to control the oceans up to the three-mile limit of all nations. One of the great issues of the war, he said, was whether England should be permitted to exercise absolute control of the seas and to restrict the commerce of other nations. In fighting England's claim of absolute rulership of the seas, Germany was fighting for all neutral countries, as well as for the United States.

"England controls," he said, "the entrance to American harbors. St. John's and Halifax are within striking distance of the coast of New England. British cruisers are seen daily off Sandy Hook, and at other points along your coast. The British fortified coaling stations block up absolutely the Gulf of Mexico and the Panama Canal.

"In the South the chain of fortified coaling stations commences with the Bermudas, just about opposite Charleston; the Bahamas, commanding the straits between Key West and Havana; Jamaica, the entrance to the Caribbean Sea. Then there are Barbados and Trinidad, that ships must pass on the way from the United States to South America."

BAYAMO IN COLLISION.

Ward Liner Comes Back Aleak—Hit by Ship Without Lights.

The Ward Line freighter Bayamo, which sailed on Saturday afternoon for Genoa with a cargo of flour and cotton, returned to port early yesterday morning with a big hole in her port quarter caused by a collision with an unknown vessel, which Capt. J. C. Thestrup believes to have been a warship.

The Captain said that at about 8:30 P. M. the Bayamo was fifteen miles east of Sandy Hook steering an easterly course and the night was very dark with a haze hanging over the water. Suddenly a big vessel with an overhanging bow like a cruiser loomed up on the port side and before the danger could be averted, struck the Bayamo on the quarter abreast of the mainmast, making a V-shaped hole extending from the main deck to the water line, about fifteen feet deep and six feet wide.

The stranger backed away, Capt. Thestrup said, and after waiting a minute or so, to see if the Bayamo was in danger of sinking, proceeded on her way without exchanging any signals.

All hands were set to work getting the flour out of No. 4 hold, where the water was pouring in, and hoisting the sacks on deck where they were plied on the starboard side to list the ship over, and keep the hole clear of the water line.

Capt. Thestrup started at slow speeed, with his bilge pump going, for Red Hook flats, where he arrived at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and waited for Supt. C. I. Gibbs to come off with three lighters to unload part of the cargo. He had to use the hand gear for steering the ship into port as the steam steering gear had been put out of commission by the collision. As the Bayamo had no wireless apparatus the accident was not known until she passed in Sandy Hook at 1 o'clock.

After the lighters had been filled with flour from the deck and lower hold, the Bayamo was towed to pier 19, foot of Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, and she will go on Robins drydock on Wednesday. The Captain and officers of the ship believe that the vessel which collided with the Bayamo was a cruiser on account of the shape of the hole made by her bow, and because she had no lights burning.

The Bayamo was formerly under the Cuban flag and was changed recently to American registry. She has 5,000 tons gross tonnage and had on board 4,000 tons of flour and 800 bales of cotton consigned by the Southern Products Company to merchants in Genoa.

JEWS THE CHIEF SUFFERERS.

No Matter How War Ends Oppression Will Go On, Dr. Pool Says.

Whatever the outcome of the war in Europe Jews will be the chief sufferers, said Dr. D. de Sola Pool, rabbi of the Portuguese Synagogue, in an address which he delivered at the first communal meeting of the Menorah Societies of the colleges of this city, held at New York University yesterday.

A ukase of the Czar emancipating the Jews in Poland would not work any improvement in their condition while the people of that country remain ignorant, he thinks, while, if Poland should receive her freedom, he believes the Jews would be in a worse position than they are now. Their lot will be equally hard if Poland becomes subject to Germany, in his opinion.

Dr. Pool made an urgent plea for stricter neutrality in the Jewish press and among the Jewish citizens of the United States.

"We must hold a neutral position," he said. "It is possible for a Jew to be a good American citizen, a good German, and a good Jew all at once. But if we do not observe our neutrality we are going to bring into America divisions which it will take generations to heal. We are going to be divided into German Jews and French Jews and Russian Jews."

In asking for stricter neutrality in the Jewish papers, Dr. Pool said that if a Jewish newspaper here seemed to favor the German cause a feeling was created in Russia that the Jews as a race were anti-Russian, while if the allied cause was upheld Germans believed that the Jews as a race favored their enemies.

WOTHERSPOON PLANS TO OUST LOAFERS

Aims to Reorganize Politics-Ridden Public Works Department on Efficiency Basis.

CIVIL SERVICE ON CANAL

No Clean Sweep, He Says, but a General Overhauling—Looking for Capable Men—Can't Retrench.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, Superintendent of Public Works, said tonight that he was planning a general reorganization of the department force, which numbers between 400 and 500 persons, and the placing of many employes under the civil service rules.

Ever since the big ditch was started Barge Canal jobs have been favorite plums of both Democratic and Republican politicians with which to reward the faithful. The salaries are not large, but the number of them is, and twenty $1,000 jobs are worth much more to a politician than two $10,000 places. The records of the department show that the terms of office of the great majority of the present members of the force date from the first of 1911. It was then that the Democrats took over the State Government from the Republicans.

The members of the force for whom Gen. Wotherspoon is sharpening his axe cannot hide behind the civil service fence, as have a number of those dismissed in other departments, who are threatening court action to retain their positions. Of the employes of the Public Works Department only those in the clerical force, numbering considerably less than 100, are under the civil service.

Gen. Wotherspoon points out that there is little opportunity for retrenchment in his department. He has supervision of the completed part of the Barge Canal, and as the builder, the State Engineer's Department is constantly turning over finished sections to the Public Works Department, the duties of the department are constantly growing heavier. The canal is expected to be completed and in full operation by 1916.

The maintenance appropriation for the Public Works Department was $900,000 for 1915. In 1914 this was cut to $600,000, but the General says the appropriation will have to be again raised as the work of the department grows this year. He has under him three Assistant Superintendents, who, respectively, have charge of the western, central, and eastern divisions of the canal. These men receive $4,000 a year, and each has under him seven deputies. In the selection of the caretakers and lock tenders for the canal the recommendations of his new assistants will have great influence with the Superintendent.

"I am now hunting," said Gen. Wotherspoon tonight, "for competent men to fill these larger positions. I shall insist upon men of training. After I get them I shall look for able men for the other jobs. The employes of the canal will, many of them, have to be electricians or other skilled artisans. For that reason I think the civil service requirements should be extended to embrace them."

The General did not say that this step would be taken before his reorganization was effected.

"I know that there are on the canal some loafers and in some places too many men," Gen. Wotherspoon continued. "They are the men I am after and they are the men I will get. It is not true that there will be a clean sweep of employes, but it is safe for you to say that I am planning a general reorganization."

Gen. Wotherspoon was asked for his opinion on the assertion that additional millions would be needed to complete the canal and also what he thought would be the outcome of the $70,000 000 damage claims filed against the State because of the construction of the canal.

"The $101,000,000 provided for the construction of the canal," he replied, "will easily take care of the engineering features. The canal can be completed, I believe, within that sum. As to the enormous claims filed against the State, it must be borne in mind that in such suits the amount claimed is usually far in excess of the real damages allowed. It may be said that the claims will contract certainly to $15,000,000, maybe to less. Many of these claims will be settled without adjudication. Others will go before the Court of Claims, or whatever body replaces it.

"I think that whatever extra funds are needed will be funds to meet these damage claims. It must be borne in mind that when the Barge Canal was undertaken it was believed that the railroads would bear the cost of overhead crossings. The Court of Appeals has decided that the State is liable for this work, and consequently a large item has been added to the ultimate cost."

WHITMAN HAS CLEARY CASE.

Governor's Counsel Reports on Acquittal at Haverstraw.

William Hayward, counsel to the Governor, went back to Albany yesterday to report to Gov. Whitman the results of his inquiry into the trial of William V. Cleary, ex-Town Clerk of Haverstraw, who was acquitted for the killing of his son-in-law, Eugene Newman. Mr. Hayward saw Justice Morschauser for an hour at Poughkeepsie on Saturday about the Cleary case, and afterward he questioned Frederick E. Newman, father of the murdered man.

Newman and his friends have wanted an investigation of the case, but have presented no petition to the Governor. Gov. Whitman took the initiative in the matter after reading the newspapers.

Mr. Hayward obtained a copy of the minutes of the trial. It was said that Gov. Whitman may advise District Attorney Thomas Gagan of Rockland County, who prosecuted Cleary, to begin criminal action against one or more of the witnesses on charges of perjury.

Justice Morschauser, at his home in Poughkeepsie last night, declined to give the details of his conference with the Governor's counsel, but referred to his comment from the bench as embodying his conclusions, and said he had nothing further to add.

Justice Morschauser said after Cleary's acquittal:

"The jury had the power to render this verdict if they believed some of the testimony of some of the witnesses. There may have been a reasonable doubt as to the degree of crime of the defendant's guilt, but murder is murder, call it by whatever name you will."

BAR DINING CAR WAITRESSES

They Will Not Replace Negroes, Railway Men Here Say.

Railroad officials in this city yesterday denied a report from Detroit, Mich., that the Michigan Central Railway was testing a plan whereby negro dining car waiters were to be replaced by white waitresses.

"We should not for a moment consider such a plan on the Michigan Central or any of our other heavy service lines, because women could not do the work," said J. R. Smart, Superintendent of the dining car service of the New York Central Lines, who has jurisdiction over the Michigan Central.

"The New York Central would be very glad to be able to adopt this plan, as it has employed waitresses on the Toledo & Ohio Central Line, between Toledo, Charleston, and Columbus, in what is known as a café-coach service, and found that they do their work well and cause very little trouble. In each of these cars, however, there are but six seats, and a waitress is never called upon to handle more than two or three orders at one time. These women are in most cases wives or relatives of employes of the road. They have given general satisfaction.

"The New York Central was not a pioneer in the employment of waitresses, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton having experimented with them several years ago between Cincinnati and Dayton."

WAR HURTS BRICK CHURCH.

Andrew Carnegie Not a Member, but Gives $1,000 a Year.

At the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, yesterday, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. William Pierson Merrill, announced that $36,000 had been added to the permanent endowment fund of the church in 1914. The total income last year was $136,000, a decrease of $8,000 from the previous year, due in part to the war, but $7,000 ahead of two years ago. Congregational expenses are $49,000 a year, but part of this amount went to the support of the memorial buildings attached to Christ Church.

Affiliated with the Brick Church are Christ and Covenant Churches, to which are given each year toward their support about $26,000.

Andrew Carnegie, while not a member, contributes $1,000 a year to the Brick Church expenses.

STATE BAR TO MEET.

Association Will Discuss Revision of the Constitution.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association will be held in Buffalo on Friday and Saturday, Jan. 22 and 23. The President of the Association, ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, will deliver an address on Jan. 22, and in the evening ex-President Taft will speak on "State Constitutions." The topic for discussion at the meeting will be:

"Should the Executive and Judiciary Articles of the Constitution be revised; and, if so, how?"

Many standing and special committees will present reports, and the meeting will close with a dinner at the Iroquois Hotel.

GEN. SCOTT RETURNS TO ARIZONA BORDER

Expects to Get Maytorena to Sign Agreement Safeguarding American Towns.

VILLA OFF TO LEAD ARMY

Carranza Forces Reported in Retreat to Monterey After Severe Defeat at Saltillo.

EL PASO, Jan. 10.—Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, departed today for Naco, Ariz., where he expects to procure the signature of Gov. Maytorena of Sonora to the agreement already signed by Gen. Hill, Carranza defender of Naco, Sonora, and Gen. Villa.

The signature of the agreement by the leaders of both Mexican factions is expected to end fighting along the border.

Gen. Villa left Juarez today for the South. His destination was said to be Tampico, where he plans a concentrated attack on the Carranza forces holding that port. Villa remained in Juarez until the departure of the last train bearing his troops to Casas Grandes. What had been estimated as 8,000 men bound for Sonora developed to be only about 2,000 cavalrymen, with a few machine guns. It will require a fortnight for this force to march from Casas Grandes to Nogales, already held by the Convention forces. From Nogales they are expected to proceed by train down the coast.

LAREDO, Jan. 10.—Villa forces are credited with a decisive victory over the troops of Gens. Antonio I. Villareal and Maclovio Herrera in a three-day battle at Saltillo, in advices received today. Details as to the number of troops engaged or the casualties were not given, but it was reported that a trainload of wounded was taken to Monterey.

The Constitutionalist defeat was said to have been the result of misunderstanding of orders. According to the reports, the Constitutionalist forces were closing in on Saltillo, and had obtained positions of vantage when the cry was raised that Villa's troops had scattered themselves throughout the Carranza side. The Constitutionalists became demoralized and a hasty retreat followed. It was further reported that 650 Constitutionalists joined Villa's forces.

Villa's troops drove the defeated forces to Rinconada, between Saltillo and Monterey, it was reported. There another desperate but unsuccessful stand was made by the retreating forces. It is stated that they are now falling back in an orderly mannr to Monterey.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Carranza agency here tonight made public the following dispatch received from San Antonio:

"No official news. There is strict censorship at Monterey. Our Consul at Laredo has heard that our forces are commanded by Gen. Villareal, Herrera, and Santos. They have established their garrison base at Villa Garcia, thirty kilometers from Monterey. Their advance column is in contact with the Villistas. Battle evidently still is in progress."

POMEROY'S MOTHER DEAD.

Freedom of Her Convict Son Her Hope for Nearly 40 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 10.—Mrs. Ruth M. Pomeroy, Jesse Pomeroy's mother is dead. The aged, broken, little woman, who had fought for 37 years for the freedom of her son, the life prisoner in solitary confinement at Charlestown, died suddenly from pneumonia at the home of her daughter in North Weymouth this afternoon.

Pomeroy will not be told of his mother's death until tomorrow. The news reached the prison so late that Warden Allen decided not to tell the convict about it until daylight. An application may be made to Gov. Walsh for permission to allow the prisoner to attend the funeral under a special guard, but the Governor said last night that he could not take any action until the matter had been brought to his attention officially.

Mrs. Pomeroy's battle for the pardon of her son, who has now served more than thirty years for the murder of two little South Boston children, earned the sympathy of people all over the world. She had appealed to Governor after Governor to pardon her son, and sought the aid of many other influential men of the State in his behalf. Only a few months ago she renewed her efforts in his behalf.

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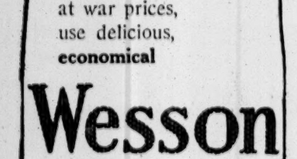

Just Out!

Here's a man-size novel of big events, clean, full of out-doors. It is **ZANE GREY'S** new novel, just published, and it is called

The Lone Star Ranger

A rushing story of the wild border days of Texas in the early seventies, with their desperate contests between outlaws and rangers. Incident crowds upon incident—breathless escapes, deeds of thrilling adventures, manly chivalry, and devoted love.

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The unsettled conditions abroad have made practically no difference in the comprehensiveness and attractiveness of the goods that we offer at our January Sale, which is quite as important as any we have ever held.

10% to 25% Discount

has been made on a number of our regular designs in Table Linens of the very highest standard of quality—the quality which is always associated with the name "McCutcheon." In these lines there is a very wide collection in cloths of all sizes, with napkins to match.

10% Reduction

on everything else in our regular Housekeeping Linen, Lingerie Hosiery, Knitted Underwear and Children's Wear Departments.

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Dress Linens, Cottons and Wash Fabrics

We have secured for the coming season and now place on sale a most unusual and comprehensive collection of the newest foreign and American made fabrics.

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The Annual Advance Sale of Boys' Wash Suits and Girls' Wash Dresses

Will Be Held Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, January 11, 12 and 13

The yearly opportunity to see and to purchase the new De Pinna Spring and Summer Wash Clothes for Boys and Girls at prices below those regularly asked.

That freshness of material and smartness of tailoring always present in the De Pinna white clothes characterize, even more than usual, these sale offerings.

Every item is an exceptional value at the regular prices. At these sale prices they are the most attractive wash clothes offerings of the season.

Boys' Wash Suits

Regulation De Pinna suits for boys of 3 to 10 years; Middy and English Crawler models in specially imported galateas and linens.

Regular Prices up to $8.50.
Sale Prices, $3.50 & $4.50.

Wash Norfolk Suits For Boys

An attractive new assortment of De Pinna models, made of linens procured especially for this purpose. Sizes 7 to 14 years.

Regular Prices up to $10.
Sale Prices, $4.50 & $5.50.

De Pinna Wash Dresses for Girls

An assortment well known in the fashionable homes and schools of New York—made of fine imported piques, ginghams and linens, simple, plain tailored De Pinna models predominating. Includes also dresses of fine batistes and voiles. Sizes 4 to 14 years.

Regular Prices up to $14.
Sale Prices, $3.75 & $6.50.

Boys' Furnishings:

One-Piece Pajamas

Made of fine white and colored soisette; sizes 2 to 16 years.

Regular Price $1.50.
Sale Price, 95c.

Negligee Blouses

Fine imported madras, short-sleeve models; sizes 8 to 14.

Regular Price $1.50.
Sale Price, 95c.

White Silk Blouses

Made of fine white wash silk, with Eton collar attached; sizes 3 to 8.

Regular Price $5.
Sale Price, $2.95.

None of These Sale Goods Sent on Approval or Credited.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

GIRL RESCUED IN RAID BY BOXER-DETECTIVE

With Others, He Breaks Down Mott St. Door and Whips Her Alleged Captor.

IN SECRET ROOM IN WALL

Victim Says She Was Held Prisoner Three Weeks — Another Woman with Her Is Accused.

Joe Lieblich, who lives at the Bleecker Street Mills Hotel, entered Police Headquarters last night and told the Lieutenant in charge that an American girl was held prisoner by white slavers in a rear building at 102 Mott Street.

"There is a secret hiding place in the wall. It is cut through solid masonry, and they hide her there whenever a stranger comes," said Lieblich. "I've just been talking to her, and I promised to save her."

Detective Otto Raphael, who used to be amateur middleweight boxer, and his partner, Dave Brown, were in the Detective Bureau with Detective Lowenheim, another big fellow. With Lieblich to guide them, the three started at once. Their raps on the door of the rear building were not answered, so they broke it down. It was dark, and when they made lights there was no one to be seen. At last they found the secret room under the stairs. Crouched in it were a man and two young women. Raphael pulled the man out.

Trying to dodge to the door, the man struck at Raphael. It was excuse enough for the former boxer. His fists flew for a few minutes and when they ceased Nick Ferrari, the Beau Brummel of Mott Street, lay all but senseless on the floor, his face cut and bruised, his clothing torn. The young women stood silent and frightened looking on.

At Headquarters one of the women, weeping hysterically, said she was Louise Rose, 24 years old, and that she formerly lived in Webster Avenue, Jersey City. She shrank from the other woman and accused her of being Ferrari's partner, who had shared in keeping her a prisoner, and had taken from her such money as had been given to her since she had been an inmate of the rear house.

The young woman said that her mother had died when she was two days old, and her father, George Rose, a stone mason, had brought her up. She had kept house for him and never had even crossed the river on a visit to this city until his death, six weeks ago. Then she closed up his small affairs and three weeks ago last Wednesday she crossed to New York to seek work as a housekeeper.

At the ferry, a fashionably dressed man, who swung a stick, accosted the girl. She told him her want of employment and he took her to a house in Tuckahoe, where she kept house for a kindly- middle-aged Italian, who was a widower and had three young children. She was contented until the next Saturday, when her supposed friend appeared and insisted on her accompanying him to New York, where he had a much better job for her. Then he installed her in 102 Mott Street. She alleged Ferrari was this man.

"I had no clothes," sobbed the girl, "but I tried to escape more than once. Sometimes I would get as far as the outer floor of the front house, and then I would see him sneering at me. He would curse me and beat me frightfully, and I had despaired of escaping and meant to kill myself when this young man [Lieblich] promised to help me. He was the only man not an Italian I had seen and so could ask for aid."

In addition to the white slavery charge which was made against Ferrari and the other woman, who said she was Frances Batagilo, the man was charged with violation of the Sullivan law and with having threatened the life of Louise Rose. The girl said that when the detectives were knocking at the door Ferrari had threatened her with a revolver, saying he would kill her if she cried out. A revolver was found hidden in a bed.

ROBS MRS. MOEHRING'S HOME

Burglar Was Working on a Safe When Frightened Away.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTSDALE, N. Y., Jan. 10.—James Cameron, Superintendent of the Mamaroneck Road estate of Mrs. William G. Moehring, who is spending the Winter in New York, was making his rounds through the house last night when he found that an iron safe containing the family silver had been removed from its usual position in a passage on the second floor.

Cameron got another man and started through the house, and in the living room on the first floor they heard a burglar working on the safe, which he had somehow dragged downstairs. The burglar heard them, too, and escaped through a window.

Although the burglar had not yet opened the safe when discovered, he had collected and managed to get away with a manicure set, several valuable heirlooms, and various silver articles which had been on a sideboard in the dining room.

CHANGES IN COLORADO LAWS

Republicans to Repeal Many Statutes Adopted by Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Jan. 10.—Repeal of the Colorado district primary law and other legislation enacted during the last six years by the Democrats is planned by the members of the twentieth General Assembly, which is controlled by the Republicans. Senator J. S. Hasty, one of the Republican leaders, is outspoken in his objection to the present election statute, and his view has many supporters, some of them Democrats.

The initiative and referendum sections of the State Constitution may also be amended by the Republicans on the ground that they give rise to unnecessary and expensive elections.

There are two opinions in regard to the direct primary. Some believe that the "Assembly feature," over which the Democrats in the seventeenth General Assembly split, should be stricken from the law. The majority, however, are for the complete repeal of this "popular government" law, which has been a favorite with the reform Democrats.

The objection is that it imposes too great a burden upon the poor counties, and gives the poor man no chance to run for the higher offices.

BULLET KILLED DAUGHTER.

Plescia's Wife Tells Police Watchman Shot at Her.

John Plescia, 30 years old, a watchman, was locked up in the West Brighton Police Station last night charged with killing his 6-year-old daughter, Marianna, in his home on the ground floor of the tenement house at 668 Carey Avenue, West Brighton, S. I. The man, according to his wife, Louise, became very angry when he came home yesterday afternoon and found his dinner was cold.

In a fit of temper he engaged in an altercation with his wife that ended, she told the police, in his drawing a revolver and shooting at her. But he hit the child, who was in the room and who had run to her mother when she saw the menacing attitude of her father. The child threw her arms around her mother's waist, buried her face in the mother's dress, and the bullet entered the back of her head, killing her instantly.

The father fled from the house after the shooting, but was arrested when he returned last night.

NEED SUBMARINE EXPERTS.

Navy Officer Points to Lack of Trained Men for the Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 9.—"That our submarines are in an unsatisfactory condition, there can be no doubt," said a navy officer today, "but mechanically the boats are not as inefficient as the public seems to have been informed from the scraps of testimony which have been given before the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives in Washington.

"As a matter of fact, the great majority of the submarines are of excellent design and capable of efficient war service in the hands of adequately trained crews.

"There have been engine troubles, as there always will be with new types of machinery, especially oil engines, but these would have been speedily eliminated if the problem had been handled in a rational and systematic manner instead of the haphazard way which, as Admiral Fiske has testified, is necessarily characteristic of a Navy Department in which no one officer is responsible for preparation for war.

"Under our present system of divided responsibility there is no department official who is responsible to the Secretary of the Navy for the efficiency of the submarine service as a whole, and the result is necessarily the same as it would be in the case of a manufacturing firm that had no technical general manager responsible to the President.

"This has produced a condition of affairs that is more than deplorable, not only as regards the submarines, but throughout the fleet, but the chief defect is the lack of a trained submarine personnel. Secretary Daniels has not hesitated to place in command of these complicated weapons many very young officers who had had no possible opportunity to acquaint themselves with their important duties, much less be trained in them. They had to obey orders and do the best they could, and of course the machinery suffered while they were learning, through their mistakes, how to handle it."

TELLS HOW TO PICK A WIFE.

Marriages Are Not Made in Heaven, Dr. Smith Assures Y. M. C. A.

"Marriages are not made in heaven; they are accidents," said Dr. E. Gardner W. Smith in a lecture on "Engagements and Marriages," yesterday afternoon at the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

"It would be sacreligious to say that some marriages are made in heaven," he asserted. "In fact, heaven seems to let men and women go their own way in the matter of selecting mates. If a man wishes heaven to select his mate for him, let him pray and then go out and meet as many girls as possible. Meet all the girls you can and girls of as many different types as possible.

"Remember that the girl who smiles and is all dimples over an ice cream soda may be all vinegar when it comes to getting up and preparing your breakfast. The woman who loves to tango and fox trot should not marry a studious man. The affectionate person should not marry a human iceberg—an iceberg and a hot water bottle won't get along well together. The patient man should not marry a fretful woman, for sooner or later his patience will give way. There's a better chance for two fretful ones to get along—for perhaps they'll be happy in their 'scraps' and then kiss and make up for awhile."

ROGERS PROMISES TO WED COMPANION

Pledge to Marry Her When He Is Divorced Cheers Woman Who Poisoned Self and Babies.

POLICE IN HER ROOM NOW

District Attorney Fears Remorse May Overcome Hospital Patient —Brother to Aid Her.

Buoyed up by repeated promises from Lorlys Elton Rogers that she would become his legal wife, when his present wife divorced him, Mrs. Ida Sniffen Walters-Rogers, whose babies, John, two years old and Lorida, eight months old, died from bichloride of mercury which she gave them before taking the poison herself, renewed her assurancers to those attending her in Lebanon Hospital yesterday that she would not try to take her life again.

But District Attorney Martin of the Bronx feels that at any moment the patient may be overcome by the thought that she has killed her children and therefore by his orders, two policemen have been put on guard over her. One stands near the window of her room on the third floor of the hospital overlooking the high rock bluff below. The other stands by her bedside, ready t restrain her if she attempts to do herself harm. These policemen were instructed by Capt. Bourke of the Morrisania Police Station to keep Rogers from the room now that Mrs. Rogers-Walters had retained counsel.

Among those who will appear before the Grand Jury, which will begin to investigate the whole Rogers tangle today are A. Di Bella, a druggist, with a store at Plimpton and Boscobel Avenues, in the Bronx. He remembers having sold many articles to Mrs. Walters-Rogers, but he cannot remember selling her any bichloride of mercury, and Dr. W. Grant Hague, Mrs. Rogers's physician cannot remember having written a prescription for the poison.

Lieut. Fred Sniffen of the navy, Mrs. Rogers's brother, whom she refused to recognize when he first went to her bedside, will stay in the city for the Grand Jury's investigation. He says he will give every aid in his power to his sister. Lieut. Sniffen was overcome by the disclosures of his sister's domestic entanglement. He was at sea when a wireless message from one of her friends told him of her attempted suicide. When he last saw his sister she was apparently happily married to Arthur M. Walters.

Messages from her came at long intervals, but he still believed she was living with her husband. Until he returned to New York a few days ago Lieut. Rogers said he never had heard of Rogers.

From Mrs. George H. O'Brien, who lives in the Beechwood Apartments at 934 Ogden Avenue, District Attorney Martin has obtained much information concerning the life of the Rogerses at 1,431 University Avenue, in the Bronx. Mrs. O'Brien lived in this apartment house until last October, moving away about two weeks before Rogers and Ida Walters-Rogers gave up their rooms there.

"Mrs. Rogers seemed never to think of anything but her babies," Mrs. O'Brien said. "It was always 'John did this and John did that.' She resolved never to punish her children, but sometimes she lost patience. On these occasions I have seen her slap the little boy in the palm of the hand, almost so gently as not to hurt. But the sight of tears in the child's eyes would completely upset her. Her manner then became tense with excitement. She appared to be deeply rmorsful for her impatience.

"Several times she said to me, 'I'm afraid I'm losing my mind; I can't think and I have a hard time trying to remember.' Mrs. Rogers was never despondent so far as I knew. When she moved to 224 West 167th Street she appeared to be very happy."

District Attorney Martin probably will not call Mrs. O'Brien before the Grand Jury today, but he says his first witnesses will include Julia Carlo, 14 years old, of 169th Street and Nelson Avenue, the Bronx, who was a nurse for Mrs. Rogers; Dr. Hague, and perhaps a trained nurse who was engaged by the Rogerses when the second baby was born.

TO DEFEND CATHOLICS.

Commission to Find Source of Publications Attacking Them.

The Rev. Father J. J. Wynne, editor of the Catholic Encyclopedia, gave out this statement yesterday relative to a movement instituted by the Knights of Columbus against anti-Catholic publications and societies:

The Commission on Religious Prejudice authorized by the Supreme Council of the Knights of Columbus last August has been in session for two days at the Waldorf. With Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty and Supreme Secretary W. J. McGinley, the members of the Commission are: Col. P. H. Callahan of Louisville, Ky., Chairman; Joseph Scott of Los Angeles, Cal.; Albert G. Bagley of Vancouver, B. C.; Thomas A. Lawler of Lansing, Mich.; and Joseph E. C. Pelletier of Boston, Mass.

This Commission has an appropriation of $50,000 and is charged with the duty of investigating the reasons and sources of the bigoted movement against Catholics as evidenced by the issue of alleged indecent and slanderous publications and the organization of societies pledged to drive Catholics out of public life. This meeting will be followed by other meetings in the chief cities of the country.

The Commission is now discovering the facts and learning the identity of the persons responsible for these movements, is conducting a campaign of education, and is enlisting the co-operation of all fair-minded citizens.

The report of the Postmaster General published in December, containing a statement of the position of the Department regarding the use of the mails by such publications, will be vigorously opposed by this Commission, and an answer has been prepared for publication by Paul Bakewell of St. Louis.

The commssion will meet again in Chicago on March 6.

Queens Men to Dine Redfield.

William C. Redfield, Secretary of the Department of Commerce, will be the guest of honor of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens at its annual dinner to be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Wednesday evening. Among the speakers and guests will be Mayor Mitchel, President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission, Supreme Court Justice Frederick E. Crane, President Maurice E. Connolly of the Borough of Queens, Bridge Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke, and Lawrence M. D. McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board of New York.

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STAGED DIVORCE TRAP.

Thomas Says Wife's Lawyer Agreed to Waive Alimony.

Supreme Court Justice Goff has appointed Henry A. Gildersleeve as a referee to discover whether the evidence in the diorce suit brought by Mrs. Lucretia F. J. Thomas against her husband, William J. Thomas, was the result of collusion. Thomas has submitted an affidavit saying that last September his wife's lawyer told him she wanted to get rid of him and that if he would supply the evidence on which a divorce might be obtained she would not ask him to pay alimony.

He said he was told that he need only engage a hotel room where his wife and detectives could find him with a female companion.

"All I had to do," Thomas said he was told, "was to sit there in my shirtsleeves."

Thomas said he consented and that a detective named Harry Thayer, employed by his wife, made all the arrangements. On Oct. 19 last he went to the Grand Central Hotel with a woman. His wife, with detectives, entered the room.

Anna McDonald, the co-respondent, made an affidavit in which she said: "After we had been there a short time somebody knocked and the defendant opened the door. Two men came in with a woman and they looked at us and the plaintiff said, 'This is my husband.'"

Thayer, the detective, is expected to testify before the referee as to the truth of the statements made by Thomas.

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for its generous support during the past year, during which the volume of our business increased $983,695.05, or more than 32% over the year 1913. This excellent showing, in a year of industrial depression, must be considered an endorsement of our careful and thorough methods of suretyship, and of our international reputation for the prompt payment of all just claims. During our 31 years' existence, we have paid claims amounting to more than $17,000,000.

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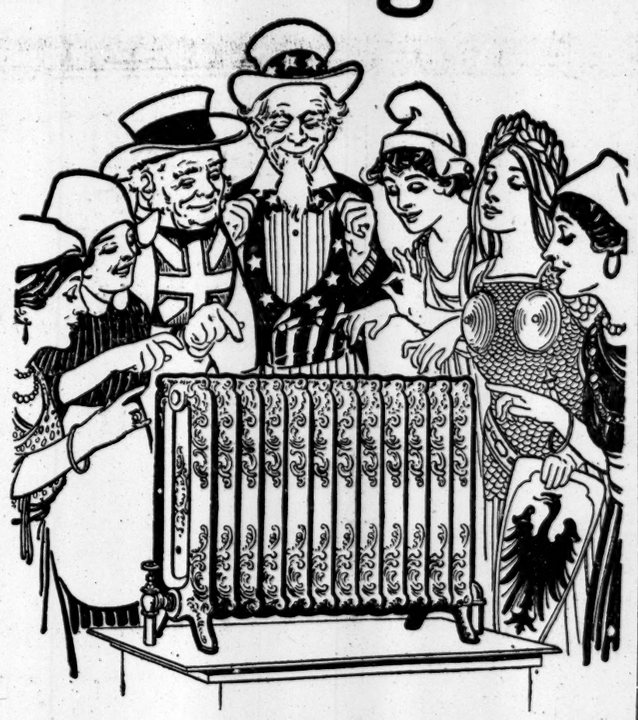

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Independence Hall	Uffizzi Gallery	British Museum	Pasteur Institute	Deutsche Bank	Royal Palace, Tokio
Old North Church	Palace Davanzati	Warwick Castle	Musee de Cluny	Czar's Summer Palace	Pekin Legation Bldgs.
Old Boston State House	Roman Senate	Bank of England	Palais de Institut	Sultan's Palace	Royal Palace, Sofia
West Point	Strozzi Palace	London Royal Exchange	Paris Bourse	Vienna University	Palace Hotel, Cairo
U. S. Treasury	Monte Carlo Casino	Grand Hotel, Pretoria	Bank of France	Women's Academy, Seoul	Melbourne Hospital, etc.

IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators have within the past few years been put in thousands of other notable buildings, palaces, institutions, universities, schools, churches, stores, flats, etc., of America and other countries. And best of all, these outfits have already been put into many hundred thousands of humble homes, *old* and new, *farm* and city. In countries where every penny counts in the practice of domestic science, these heating outfits are thoroughly appreciated. If Americans were not so wasteful, no inhabited building of any kind in this country would be without an outfit of IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators. They are a *paying investment*—not an expense.

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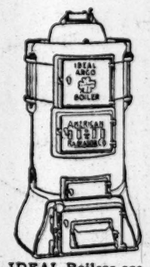

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MOTHERS' PENSIONS CUT JUVENILE CRIME

Judge Neil Tells Benefits of the Aid Illinois Gives to Poor Widows.

HOPES TO EXTEND SYSTEM

East Side Committee Appointed at Meeting to Push Fight for New York Law.

Judge Henry Neil of Chicago, who procured the passage of the amendment to the Illinois Juvenile Court law, which was the first widowed mothers' pension act in this country, yesterday afternoon told a large crowd in the auditorium of Public School 4, at Rivington and Ridge Streets, of the work that had been done in various States in getting pensions for poor women with dependent children, and the work that needed to be done in New York.

"At present," he said, "you ship carload lots of your poor children, whose mothers cannot properly take care of them, to Kansas and Iowa and other parts of the Far West. I told the people of Kansas, when I was out there, that they ought to bring out the mothers, too, or not bring the children. But the reason they don't want the mothers is because the mother is the natural protector of the child; if she, too, came, the farmer who gets the boy couldn't overwork him. Moreover, in many cases the children of parents who cannot or will not properly look after them are shipped out to the West. Then the mother, who ought to have gone with her child, continues to live with a brutal husband and to bear other children who are epileptic or defective, because if she left her husband she would have no rights over her own child."

Judge Neil said that he had heard from Judge Franklin C. Hoyt that poverty was in one way or another responsible for 75 per cent. of the cases that came into the Children's Court in New York.

"Within four years," he went on, "we have reduced the number of children brought into the Children's Court in Chicago in one year, charged with crimes, from 280 to 8. People who object to taxation for this purpose should remember that taxes to support public schools were once opposed as being confiscation of property. In Pennsylvania they have a system by which each county raises as much as its apportionment of the State appropriation to pay the expenses of this work."

Judge Neil added that ultimately it was hoped to extend all widows' pension laws to cover the cases of women who had been deserted by their husbands.

Mrs. William Einstein said that there was no better place for full orphans than a good institution, but that it was not the place for children whose mothers were alive. Mrs. Einstein said she had become interested in the question some years ago while serving on a committee which had to be present when a woman who could not support her entire family had to pick out one child to send to an institution.

Miss Sophie I. Loeb pointed out that New York State had done more for the conservation of fish, cattle, and forests than it had for the conservation of children. Assemblymen Mark Isaacs, Nathan Perlman, and Henry S. Schimmel also spoke.

Aaron J. Levy, Chairman of the meeting, read a letter from Miss Grace E. Strachan regretting that she could not be present, and reminding the meeting that the Interborough Association of Women Teachers had indorsed the proposed pension bill.

A resolution drawn up by Morris Stand was carried by acclamation, empowering the Chairman to appoint a committee from the east side, with himself as its head, to co-operate with the other organizations which were working for widowed mothers' pensions in this State. Mr. Levy appointed John P. Ahearn, Harry H. Schlacht, Israel Friedkin, Herman Bernstein, and A. Gonickman.

FEWER CHILDREN ACCUSED.

Special Sessions Reports Decrease of 500 in Last Year.

The annual report of Frank W. Smith, Chief Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, just made public, discloses that in 1914 there was an increase of more than 1,000 cases in the adults' part of the court, the major part of which were opium, cocaine, and heroin cases. In the children's part a decrease of about 500 cases is shown.

There were 17,528 adult cases. Of this number 7,901 resulted in pleas of guilty, 4,205 persons were convicted, and 2,705 were acquitted. Actions dismissed totaled 1,595 and 501 persons were dismissed on their own recognizance. There were 199 actions transferred to General Sessions or to the Children's Court. In the year 1,507 defendants were placed on probation and the probation of 1,041 terminated. Fines totaling $143,888 were imposed, and of this amount $84,877 was paid.

In the Children's Court there were 13,916 defendants, of whom 11,452 were boys and 2,464 girls. Complaints sustained numbered 9,739 and 3,990 were dismissed. Children placed on probation numbered 4,506 and the probation of 4,444 terminated. Children committed to institutions numbered 3,514 and $626.50 was paid in fines.

UNION TO BUY COAL MINES.

United Workers Offer $200,000 for Bache-Denman Properties.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 10.—The United Mine Workers of America have offered $200,000 for the holdings of the Bache-Denman Coal Company in the Hartford Valley of Arkansas. It is believed that the deal will be consummated within a few days, and thus bring to an end the troubles in the coal-mining region.

Under the terms of the offer, all actions growing out of troubles between the coal company and the miners are to be dropped. This would include the dismissal of the company's suit for $1,450,000 damages against the United Mine Workers of America, the local unions in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and the national officers, in connection with the destruction of four of the company's surface plants at Prairie Creek last July. It is understood that creditors of the Bache-Denman syndicate, ten of whose companies are now in the hands of a Federal receiver, have approved the plan.

It is asserted that the union intends to operate the mines for the benefit of its members temporarily, and, unless the properties can be sold at a profit, will continue working them on a co-operative basis.

Of the purchase price, $100,000 is to be paid in cash, and of this sum $60,000 in mortgages is to be taken care of. One-half of the remainder is to be paid in six months and the balance in a year.

Calls for Police, Is Arrested.

If Ekgar L. Perera, a jeweler, of 117 West Forty-eighth Street, had not telephoned for a detective yesterday afternoon he would not have been arrested for carrying a dangerous weapon. In answer to Perera's notice that his store had been robbed, Detective Joseph Daly of the Second Branch visited him. The first thing the detective saw was a revolver sticking out of Perera's pocket. He took Perera to the West Forty-seventh Street Station on a charge of violating the Sullivan law. Perera was bailed out later.

GARRISON FAVORS NEW ARMY BILL

Indorses Chamberlain Measure to Provide Mobile Force of 50,000 in United States.

ADDS 1,000 MORE OFFICERS

Secretary Says the Plan Will Afford Peace Training with Unite to be Decided in War Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. — Secretary Garrison has written a letter to Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, advocating the Chamberlain bill to increase the efficiency of the regular army by authorizing the maintenance of the line or the army at its statutory maximum strength, and increasing the number of line officers.

Secretary Garrison says the bill would result in having a mobile army of nearly 50,000 men in Continental United States without denuding the insular possessions; that this more adequate force would afford officers training for the command of such units, as they could command in war, and that it would prevent the crowding of the ranks with raw levies. His letter to Senator Chamberlain says in part:

The bill, if passed, will permit the maintenance of the present organizations of the line of the regular army at the strength prescribed by statute, without adding any organizations to the army.

Under existing law the President has authority to maintain the enlisted strength o fthe army, including the Philippine Scouts, at 100,000. (Under existing executive orders that authorized strength is 81,731 for the line of the regular army and 5,733 for the Philippine Scouts, a total of 87,464.)

Although the President, under existing legislation, could issue an executive order raising the enlisted strength of the army, including the Philippine Scouts, to 109,000 men, nevertheless it is urgently recommended that Senate bill 6968 be passed, so that the organizations of the mobile army in the Continental limits of the United States may be maintained at full statutory strength.

Already the organizations of the mobile army on foreign service and all organizations of coast artillery are maintained at full statutory strength. It is just as requisite for reasons of organization, instruction and readiness for defense that the organizations of the mobile army in the continental United States be maintained likewise at full strength.

The bill under consideration, if passed, will authorize the President to increase the enlisted strength of the line of the regular army, not including the Philippine Scouts, to 103,895 men. This represents a statutory increase to 91,628 enlisted men in the line of the regular army. Including the enlisted strength (5,733) of the Philippine Scouts, as now authorized by Executive order, the total strength of line would be 109,628.

It would supply a more adequate force in the mobile army in the continental United States, though this force would still be very small.

It would afford training for the officers in command of such units as they must command in time of war and would permit, as far as the regular army is concerned, the crowding of the ranks with raw levies, which always disorganize and render inefficient the organizations into which they come.

Of course, if an adequate reserve system were established, the danger of disorganizing the existing organizations of mobile army in the continental United States by the addition of untrained increments of law levies in time of active service would be obviated.

But even if this reserve reform were instituted there remains the necessity of supplying a more adequate enlisted strength for the mobile army in the continental United States.

The officers to be added by this bill are required (1) to insure the presence of the proper number of officers with the organizations of the army, and (2) to meet the increasing demands for services of officers with the organized militia, educational institutions, students' training camps, &c.

The bill provides for the following additional officers of the line: Colonels, 24; Lieutenant Colonels, 46; Majors, 100; Captains, 496; First Lieutenants, 293; Second Lieutenants, 32. Total,1,000.

Vacancies in grades of field officer, Captain, and First Lieutenant to be created by promotion. Vacancies in the grade of Second Lieutenant are to be filled by appointment by the President in the following order:

First—Of members of the class at the Military Academy.

Second—Of enlisted men whose fitness for promotion is determined by competitive examination.

Third—Of honor graduates of institutions of learning at which army officers were detailed as professors of military science and tactics at the time of the candidates graduation and who took the military course at such institutions.

Fifth—Of other candidates from civil life.

TERRE HAUTE TRIALS NEAR.

Indicted Mayor to Face Court Tuesday—Dailey Praised by Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 10.—Mayor Donn Roberts and several other men who were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on charges of election frauds, held a conference with their counsel in Indianapolis today to prepare for their arraignment on Tuesday. Either a demurrer or a plea in abatement will be filed denying the jurisdiction of the Federal Court in an election whose form is prescribed by State law.

The 114 indicted persons are to be arraigned together. About eighty of them are expected to plead guilty, but their cases will not be passed upon until verdicts are returned in the cases of those who stand trial. Those who will plead guilty have made confessions to Frank C. Dailey, United States District Attorney. Congressman Stanley of Kentucky is the leading counsel for the defense. Associated with him will be C. W. Miller and Joseph Kealing, each having been District Attorney of the Indiana Federal Court.

When President Wilson was in Indianapolis he congratulated Dailey on his work. It is reported that strong influence was used to induce Dailey to drop the investigation, and that the President had been informed of that fact.

LOOT IN Y. M. C. A. MATTRESS

Quantities of Jewelry Found and a Lodger Arrested for Burglaries.

MALDEN, Mass., Jan. 10.—At the Young Men's Christian Association today the police arrested Charles L. Dequoy, a youth, through whom they believe numerous burglaries in this city and surrounding towns during the last two months may be cleared up.

One of the dormitory roomers who complained recently that his mattress was too short was provided with a longer one taken from a room occupied by Dequoy, according to the police, but entered another complaint the next day, saying that the new mattress was full of lumps. Investigation by the association Secretary is alleged to have revealed quantities of rings; stick pins, watches, bracelets, pendants, and other articles in the mattress.

Dequoy denied all knowledge of the contents of the bed, but the police will arraign him in court tomorrow on a burglary charge.

FLEXNER AID FOUND SICK GORILLA'S CURE

Rockefeller Institute Expert's Test Showed Dinah Had Locomotor Ataxia.

NOW SHE IS GETTING WELL

Rare Specimen in Bronx Zoo Was Thought at First to Have Infantile Paralysis.

Dinah, the only gorilla in captivity, whose health has given the authorities of the Bronx Zoo many weeks of anxiety, is believed to be on the road to recovery after undergoing a delicate operation at the hands of Dr. H. L. Amoss, assistant to Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute. Incidentally, Dinah's ailment isn't infantile paralysis, as was thought at first. It's locomotor ataxia. And she's getting over it.

Dr. Amoss was called in after all known first aids to ailing gorillas had been tried in vain. The animal had continued to grow weaker and to lose the use of her limbs, and the theory was advanced that she had been stricken with infantile paralysis. There is a test for infantile paralysis which is commonly employed with children, but it has never before been tried on a gorilla. Nevertheless, the Rockefeller authority determined that the operation was necessary, and Dinah was accordingly put under an anaesthetic.

With a hollow needle Dinah's spinal column was punctured and a part of the fluid surrounding the nerve tissues was drawn off. When this fluid is found to be cloudy it is a sign that the patient has infantile paralysis; when it is clear it indicates that paralysis is due to some source other than the spine. Dr. Amoss made a careful analysis of the fluid at the laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute. It was cloudy. However, when examined under the microscope no germs of infantile paralysis were discovered, and it was concluded that the cloudy effect had been due to some other disturbance. So Dinah's trouble was diagnosed as some form of locomotor ataxia.

Dr. Amoss prescribed plenty of fresh air. So did Dr. Woods Hutchinson, who called on Curator Raymond L. Ditmars when Dinah was undergoing treatment. It was feared that the trouble might become tubercular, and the fresh-air treatment was partly to prevent this. Dinah has been wheeled about the Zoo in a baby carriage and kept out in the air four hours every day for the last two weeks. The treatment has worked wonders. She is now able to use both her arms and one leg, eats enormous meals, and what corresponds to ruddy glow of health in a gorilla is returning to her cheek.

Dinah has broken all records by living in this climate five months. Other gorillas have had a way of dying within three weeks after arriving here. When Richard Garner captured Dinah in the French African Congo for the New York Zoological Society he fed her there for a year on the sort of rations she would have to get along with up in the Bronx. That is one reason why she is so hardy. Dinah is 2½ years old, and, according to Curator Ditmars, she will probably live many years if she continues to convalesce as she has since the fresh-air treatment was started.

BRITISH TRADE ENVOY.

Expert to Join thhe Embassy as a Commercial Attache.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The British Government has decided to appoint immediately an expert commercial attaché for the embassy at Washington. This is a new and important step in the trade relations between America and England, and the action, which is based on a recommendation of the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, is regarded as additional evidence of the exressed desire of the British Government to lessen interruptions of neutral trade on account of the contraband question.

The name of the new attaché is not known here. Only the news that the Government at London had decided upon the creation of this new post was cabled to Washington today. The attaché will advise the embassy on all special and technical questions regarding trade and commerce. He will be the technical advisor on all questions of contraband that may arise. It is understood that he will spend considerable time in New York.

Gets Cattle Plague from Milk.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.—One of the first cases on record in this city of a human being contracting the hoof and mouth disease is that of Carlisle S. Lentz, a student in a leading medical school here. Lentz, whose home is in Omaha, Neb., contracted the disease two weeks ago presumably through drinking milk from an infected cow. He now is said to be on the road to recovery.

What Kipling has done for India, Edgar Wallace is doing for British West Africa. "Bones" is the first of a series of his stories. In this week's

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ONE OF THE 57

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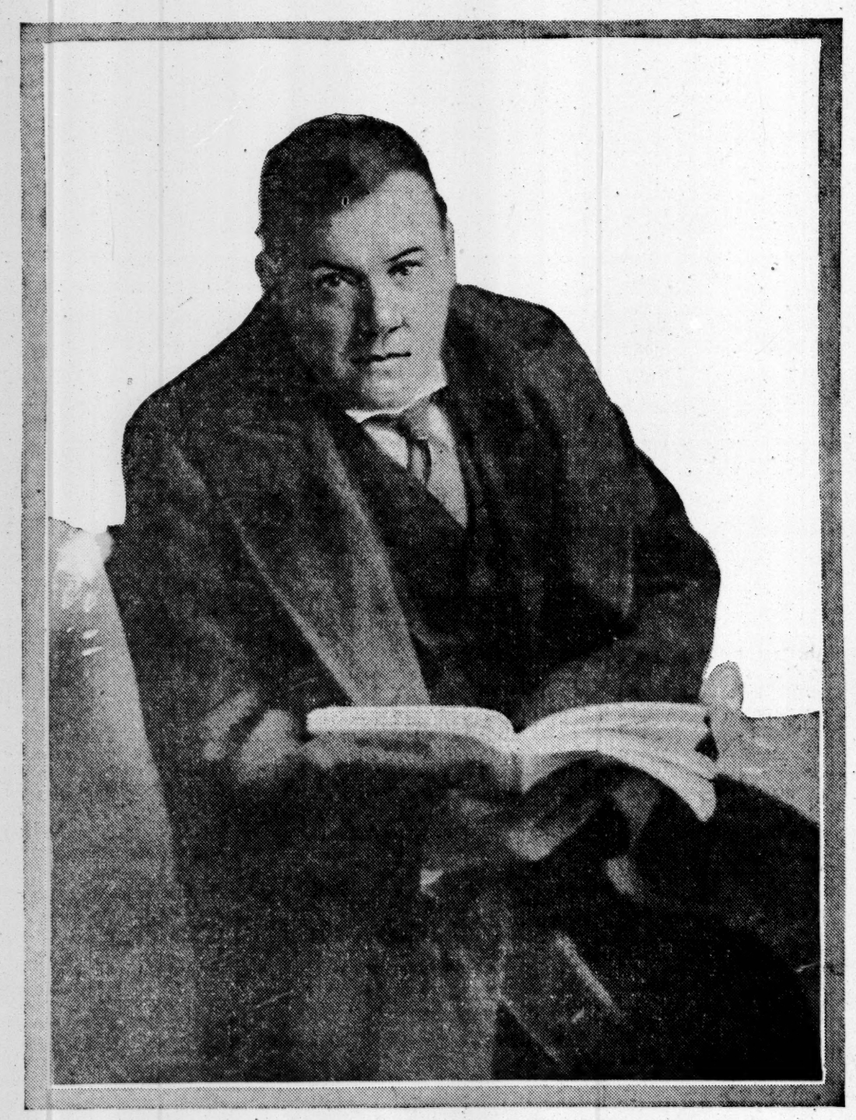

Hilaire Belloc is one of the most famous of the contemporary writers of Great Britain. Since the present war began he has written a number of important articles on the subject. Forty-five, and a graduate of Oxford, he has been the head of the English Department in East London College since 1911. He is the author of many books of prose on a wide variety of topics, as well as of several books of verse. For four years he was a member of Parliament. Before he went to Oxford he served as a driver in the Eighth Regiment of French Artillery at Toul.

"The Causes of Great Britain's Participation in the War Against Germany."

BY HILAIRE BELLOC

THIS is not an article of the familiar type, attempting to blame or excuse this country or that, but a historical and philosophical analysis---profound yet simple---laying bare the remote as well as the immediate causes, political, racial, religious and social, of the great conflict.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 11, 1915.

DOLLAR EXCHANGE.

The American dollar is now worth 5 francs 25 centimes ($1.05) at Berne. Berne is not the only place outside of the United States where a dollar is worth more than 100 cents. It would be more nearly true to say the United States is the only place where a dollar is a dollar, and no more. Yet it is only a few months since a dollar was worth less than a dollar almost everywhere in the world except here. In Berne the dollar was worth only 70 cents, when there was a premium on foreign exchange. Now the premium is on dollar exchange. Almost the whole world wants dollars in New York, and is trying to send dollars here, although we do not want dollars either in gold or in credit, having plenty of both. What we want is to sell our goods, and what foreigners want is to buy them. That is the explanation of the desire to command dollars in New York. This is the universal American market, and whoever has dollars here can buy whatever the United States possesses for sale. A dollar will buy more here than anywhere else, and will buy more than the par equivalent in marks, or francs, or pounds in their home country. In the old era those desiring to spend money here would have put the premium on sterling exchange, of which we were almost always buyer, and which commanded par whether we were buyers or not. Then the world settled its debts with credits in London. We are at the threshold of the new era when those wishing to settle debts in New York will do so with dollars. There is going to be a large sum payable here soon. Sir GEORGE PAISH when he was here dropped a hint that the world was going to run up a bill for a billion of dollars here this year. On the December record the world's debt to the United States will exceed a billion. The question is, does this country want the gold balance or the business? If it chooses the gold it will lose the business. If it chooses the business it can command the gold in due season.

It is not premature to make up our minds about this, for the gold is beginning to dribble back here and thus to weaken the buyers of our goods. London cannot keep its Ottawa gold away from New York. France starts a gold credit here because it is cheaper to buy with dollars than francs. One item that it bought here last week was 30 tons of cocoa, the largest order of the sort known. Now the United States does not grow cocoa. It has to buy it before it can sell it, and it goes through a process of manufacture here. It appears that the 30 tons has to be bought twice with dollars, and that it is worth more at the second selling. The difference is our profit, to our bankers and our traders. France cannot buy that cocoa with the sort of money she is borrowing in London to a total of $50,000,000. That loan steadies the exchanges between London and Paris, but it puts the premium on dollar exchange. England also can buy on terms of equality in France, but when she wants to buy 50,000,000 feet of timber, as she did last week, she needs dollar exchange. This is no retail business. The nations of the world are backing each other's paper to a total of billions. All are buying here, because there is no other seller of the goods and quantities wanted. The business and the profits are ours for the taking, but they must be earned.

These are the conditions of trade when the Federal reserve is around 90 per cent., rates for credit are falling, and the bank as a last recourse is investing in tax warrants and longer term securities. It was not for that purpose that the system was established. Such business is either done on narrow profits, or is speculative. The larger profits are made in trade. The man the bankers want to see is the man with a contract and who wants credit to pay for wages and materials until delivery. The buyers are the best in the world, the Governments who control the taxing power. The profit on this business is not 4 nor 6 per cent., but the difference between cotton at 8 cents here and 18 in Bremen. Payment is surer than delivery, because if the delivery fails there is the insurance, and the banks now doing this business retain a margin until payment. There are difficulties, of course, one being that the Government is prosecuting the largest sellers abroad as combinations in restraint of trade. They are being sued as domestic trusts and as international trusts. When these things can be written of in the past tense, when the new freedom becomes an approximation to the old freedom in all respects compatible with an unchangeable morality of trade, then the harvest is at hand.

A SOLID BASIS.

In his straightforward and businesslike message Gov. WHITMAN makes repeated and definite reference to the principle laid down by the Constitution with regard to the civil service of the State. He is, we believe, the first Governor since the adoption of the Constitution who has taken occasion thus expressly to put forward this provision as an imperative guide in the administration of the entire service of the State. The principle is clearly stated in Article V., Section 9, of the Constitution of 1894:

> Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State, and of all the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive.

In urging the establishment of a State Department of Taxes and Assessments the Governor says:

> I recommend also that the measure proposed to accomplish this result shall contain a provision that there shall be appointed to subordinate positions in this department those only whose merit and fitness have been ascertained by competitive examination, as required by the Constitution.

It may be questioned whether it would be necessary or advisable to make specific provision for obedience to the Constitution in the case of any one department. Without such provision it is within the power of the Governor, acting through the Civil Service Commission, in accordance with the civil service law, to enforce the competitive tests required by the Constitution in all State departments, and, indeed, in all the municipalities of the State. Here is a rich field for the work the Governor has taken in hand. He will not be without opposition both stubborn and crafty from the trading politicians of all parties, which it will require all his determination and skill to overcome, but his reward in lasting benefit to the State and in the confidence and gratitude of all good citizens would be very great.

RABBITS.

On the whole, the Game Warden of Fairfax County, Virginia, is technically right when he declares that if a woodchopper must be prosecuted for hunting rabbits in defiance of the law, a Secretary of State should be similarly punished. The Game Warden may even have a sense of humor, though the joke, thus far, is Mr. BRYAN'S own, not his. The Warden may see an opportunity to teach the eminent friend of the "common people" something new about the "rights of man," but county game laws are poor stuff to get much fun out of. Mr. Pickwick's case was exceptional. Mr. BRYAN does not deny that he was out for rabbits on Christmas Day, or (and this is even more to his credit) that he failed to find a single rabbit. If the Game Warden is a humorist; his prospective victim has disarmed him. If he is merely a humorless, obstinate man, set in his ways, who is determined to make a mountain out of a molehill, the Secretary of State will have to let him do his worst, and take the consequences. So many of Mr. BRYAN'S perfectly reputable fellow-citizens have been fined for speeding, through the interference of officials of the mental habit of this Game Warden, when they were willing to swear that their cars were not exceeding the lawful limit, that he will not lack sympathy. Theoretically, of course, it is Mr. BRYAN'S duty, as it is that of every citizen, to know every law that he might possibly be placed in a position to break. But, nevertheless, the ablest statesmen cannot hope actually to know all the laws.

That Mr. BRYAN never bagged a single rabbit in the hunt is not remarkable. There are very few rabbits, when you are looking for them; when you are out walking, unarmed, in a rabbit country, you may see thousands of them, but take your shotgun along and the verity of that happy phrase of JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS, "Br'er Rabbit, he lay low," will be forced upon you. Moreover, Mr. BRYAN'S fame is not associated with sportsmanship. Rabbit hunters are born, not made. Shooting rabbits, in its way, is as difficult as playing the violin. But we do not believe the Secretary of State was seriously pursuing rabbits. He was merely taking recreation in the open air, tramping through Virginia woods and over snowy fields, breathing in oxygen happily qualified with the faint, stimulating odor of wood smoke, and the rabbits were merely an excuse to lend the semblance of purpose to the brief outing of an ever-purposeful man. Why should Mr. BRYAN want rabbits? Speaking frankly, now, as man to man, how many of us consider rabbits reasonable food?

Rabbits, to be sure, are sought in Washington at this time of year, but they are the Cambrian kind. There is nothing better for a light repast on a cold night, if one may be seated in sight of a comforting open fire and the rabbit is "short," as the saying is, not suggestive of a candy pull or a contraption of warmed wax, but properly made by the right cook with the right kind of cheese. Let Mr. BRYAN, when next he goes rabbit hunting, pursue the Welsh rabbit in its wholesome lair, and let the ale he consumes with it be not too heady, not of the musty kind, which is sadly overrated, not too cool, and amber clear—but stay! Mr. BRYAN does not drink ale, and Washington is under the shadow of prohibition; but that can never decrease the numbers of the Welsh rabbit, lessen its appetizing quality, or render the pursuit of it less exhilarating to the amateur sportsman of mature years whose digestion is still unimpaired.

HOPE FOR THE RAILWAYS.

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Saturday leveled railway rates up. It is the first time it has done so on any large scale, and it is done in a manner to reaffirm its recent decision to lend a hand toward the new freedom for the railways to earn a living wage for capital. For these reasons it will be forgiven the necessity for its action, which should be explained to make the situation clear. In its recent decision, delivered after three years' consideration, it allowed the railways to advance rates 5 per cent., but failed to perceive that the permission would disturb the relation between rates increased and not increased. Accordingly the railways are not allowed, they are "directed," to preserve existing groupings and relationships of rates, even though by so doing some rates are increased more than 5 per cent. This is done "in the "interests of carriers, and of competi-"tion between shippers and re-"ceivers." It would have been better thought of in the first place, by such experts, after such ample argument. But then there would not have been the opportunity to remark upon the changed temper of affairs. The extent to which that has proceeded is one of the most encouraging factors in the situation, and can hardly be appreciated without assembling facts occurring spontaneously in widely separated sources.

In Kansas thirteen railways are appealing to the people in a manner as novel as the proportions of the campaign are unprecedented. Six hundred newspapers are publishing at advertising rates three columns weekly devoted to the needs and conditions of the railways. This is preliminary to the meeting of the granger Legislature, the profits of whose farmer members are without limit, like the railways' expenses. This is the last appeal, and is part of a campaign undertaken in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan, in full reliance upon the fairness of the people. In Oregon the campaign would seem to have been already won, if judgment may be formed by the resolutions passed by the State Woolgrowers' Association. They recite that the legislation which was exalted in purpose has proved destructive in effect, and should be replaced by encouragement of investment in transportation, public utility, and manufacturing and business enterprises. In New Jersey the employés of the Pennsylvania Railroad are petitioning the Legislature against laws like the full-crew and long-train statutes. In Massachusetts Gov. WALSH'S inaugural address declared that the disruption of the Boston & Maine system would be detrimental to the public interest, and he recommended that the General Court should assist the system in a spirit of compromise and concession. In Connecticut Gov. HOLCOMB repeated the condemnation by his predecessor of the indictment of the New Haven Directors. In his opinion they were public-spirited citizens, and the road was worthy of assistance in its troubles. To this President HADLEY lends the support of his authority in terms contrasting strangely with the accounts of the road's misfortunes by those who can find neither excuse nor pity for anything which happens to railways.

But not any of these, nor all of them together, surpasses the leadership of Missouri in this new movement for a revival of prosperity. Missouri having "been shown" now desires to show the country. Its newspapers now hector the Legislature in the manner that the Legislature used to browbeat the railways. For example, The St. Louis Times has published and sent to every member an appeal to send the maximum rate law to keep company with the full-crew law, rejected by the people. Grade crossings should be removed, but in co-operation with the railways by allowing them to increase rates for that public improvement. The sentiment which this expresses is reflected in the resolutions adopted by the St. Louis Traffic Club and addressed to the Public Service Commission, to the effect that so far as the law allows it should give the railways all possible relief.

Thus the case is carried to the people from the politicians. It is none too soon, and it is not too late, provided the movement is kept moving. The additions to the railways' income can be made net increase, if the people will refuse to approve the diversion of the increased earnings of the railways to purposes not contemplated by the Interstate Commission. Even before the increases have been realized, the mere hope and reliance upon the new spirit toward the railways have been followed by increases in the number of wage earners and by liberal orders for rails and equipment. One order leads to other orders. Every man hired increases spending power and reduces the breadline. The prospect is better, but those who have caused the present conditions must not be allowed to think that they can safely relapse into their previous bad habits.

VOTERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

By the bill now pending before the Senate some radical changes are made in the conditions of suffrage in the Philippines. The most important are two, one making 21 instead of 23 the voting age and one giving the vote to all above 21 who can read and write a native language. Now it was stated by Gen. FRANK MCINTYRE, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs in the War Department, that there were in all nineteen Filipino dialects—all written dialects—and six of them of chief importance. At present only those vote in the islands who can read and write English or Spanish, and these constitute a small percentage of the 8,000,000 inhabitants. There are no data to show exactly how many voters would be added by the provision of the bill, but the number would obviously be very large. The present electorate is not over 12 per cent. of the adult male population. The change might easily treble this number.

The War Department urges that no change be made in the suffrage until after the first election of a Legislature under the new law, should it be passed. The time between the passage of the law and the election would be very short, and the chances of confusion, if not of disorder, from a canvass extending to a large body of new electors would be great. The Legislature when chosen can change the terms of suffrage at discretion, subject to general provisions as to veto and annulment, and it is highly desirable that any extension of the suffrage should proceed from a Legislature chosen under the present law. This is particularly necessary, as the upper house of the new Legislature, which will replace the present commission, will consist, as the lower house now does, of Filipinos only. The provision for multiplying the number of voters without the needed precautions for avoiding confusion is, we regret to say, only one of a number of marks of the haste and heedlessness with which the pending bill has been drawn.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Lesson, Not a Disaster.

Nobody who was in last week's Subway accident and took part in the struggle for life and breath then made by hundreds of panic-stricken passengers is likely soon to view it otherwise than as a most serious occurrence, or without resentment to hear it described as on the whole fortunate and useful. Yet such it was, and, as a matter of fact, the accident can be said to have proved these tunnels safe rather than dangerous.

For, after all, asphyxiation was the fate of only one of the prisoners, and the injuries sustained in the rush to escape out of the smothering darkness were so few and trivial as to indicate that what may be called the structural conditions were not as bad, or the conduct of the guards as inefficient, as many excited commentators have proclaimed. And this accident, which, judged by its consequences, and in comparison with others constantly occurring in the city, was far from being a disastrous one, served the highly important purpose of fixing the attention of the road's executive and operating staffs on a danger unrealized through all the previous years during which the underground trains have been running.

This danger—that of smoke from burning insulation in the manholes where the feed wires are spliced—the engineers are certainly competent to remove. Apparently it can be done by a walling off of the manholes from the Subway itself. That or some equivalent safeguard is evidently the first one to be taken, for it is the one the need of which the accident particularly emphasized, and, had it been previously utilized, it would have made unnecessary, on that occasion, at least, the other precautionary measures now under discussion.

As was pointed out by Mr. CRIMMINS in a letter printed on this page Saturday, there are some things that engineers, like other people, can learn only from practical experience—some perils that cannot be, or at any rate never are, foreseen. We are all so often wise only after loss has been suffered or injury received that failure to have taken in the equipment of the subways what now seems such a simple and obvious course as the walling off of the manholes should not excite so much of indignant astonishment. That should be reserved for failure to take it now.

Disturbers Merely of Traffic.

At some risk of exciting suspicions as to the existence of that vague but truly dreadful thing, an "ulterior motive," we venture the suggestion that the practice of sending out big wagons covered with big signs to cruise the city streets is one that ought to be stopped by law—one that would be so stopped if the City Fathers were as careful as they should be to prevent the promotion of private interests at public cost.

Without entering into a discussion of the question whether or not this is a really profitable and efficient way to advertise—our opinion, if we have one, being open to the charge of prejudice—it can still be said without fear of convincing contradiction that the sign-bearing wagons, by intruding themselves, as they always do under explicit or implicit instructions to their drivers from their owners, where traffic is most crowded and blockades most frequent, use the streets in an illegitimate, unintended, and uncovenanted way. They obstruct the transaction of business without being a part of it in the ordinary and proper sense of that phrase, and the private end for which they are designed is best served when and where they cause the most of annoyance and delay to the general population.

When the pedestrian is held up at a crossing by any other vehicle, horse drawn or motor driven, his impatience is mitigated by the realization that what stops him is urban transportation of the kind for the benefit of which he helps to maintain the streets, but when his progress is interrupted by a wagon that isn't going anywhere or doing anything even remotely relevant to the general good—then he is apt to lose his temper.

Consistency Is Not for Them.

One of our readers has sent in a truly naïve expression of surprise that in addressing the Senate on the subject of Christian Science, Senator WORKS, the remarkable statesman who performs half the heavy and responsible task of representing the dignity and intelligence of the great State of California, should have made a statement seemingly inconsistent with the doctrine he so eloquently preaches.

The passage in the speech that excites this amusing criticism is the one wherein the Senator, with characteristic caution and accuracy, declared that—

> It is known beyond the possibility of doubt that thousands of people, many of them innocent and helpless children, have been killed, and thousands of others inoculated with loathsome diseases, as a result of using "serum" remedies.

And our correspondent thinks that incompatible with the main tenet of Eddyism, which proclaims the unreality of all disease! He even goes so far as to ask for an explanation from some Eddyite of the possibility of inflicting what doesn't exist and thinks he propounds a real sticker when he inquires if Senator WORKS can produce a dispensation from Mrs. EDDY, empowering him to recognize the actuality of the maladies to which he referred with such horror.

"My poor head," he adds, "flounders in the attempt to follow the mazes of Scientific thinking."

Just imagine!—expecting to find logic and reason in a Christian Science speech!

Troubled Most by Noise.

An English officer with a turn for psychology and some power of introspective observation has put on paper as well as he could the sensations of a man under prolonged and heavy fire.

Writing, presumably of himself, he declares that in such circumstances the fear or apprehension which one carries into battle from the base soon disappears in what, not quite comprehensibly, he calls "a sort of congealment." The thought of self is lost in an eager desire to hurt the fellows on the other side, and we are told, not for the first time, that the grievance most felt by the man under fire is due to the hideous noises which torture his nerves. Quiet, not safety, is what he seemingly yearns for most eagerly.

This is a curious phenomenon, and it is significant, too, of the nervous waste produced even in times of peace by the unnecessary noises that abound, especially in cities. The reformers who are trying to abolish as many as they can of these wanton assaults on the ear can get strong scientific support from the battlefield psychologists.

THE NEUTRALS.

Ours is the "neutral nation"
In this war that the white men wage,
And we on the Reservation
Care naught how the white men rage.

Where are the forest spaces
That the red man was free to roam?
And what of the woodland places
Where the red man made his home?

Gone! There's a paleface house
Where the brave had his strong tepee,
And the white man's cattle browse
Where the wild herds used to be.

For our power sites he reaches
While both smoothly he speaks and well
Of the God whose love he teaches
And whose justice he would tell.

O Great White Spirit, who rideth
On the wings of the Winter gale,
Though thy children's faith abideth,
Alas! they have lost the trail.

BEATRICE BARRY.

TWO SUBWAY SAFEGUARDS.

Engineer Favors Emergency Lights and Train Telephone System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the factors which materially increases the horror of such accidents as that in the Subway last Wednesday is the darkness which follows the dislocation of the electric lighting circuits. This may be provided against in a comparatively easy way.

I understand from some of the passengers on the stalled train that after the train had stood for a while the lights in the cars became dim and then went out. These were evidently auxiliary lights supplied with current from a storage battery, and the battery was not of sufficient capacity to keep up the lights.

The proper method is for each car to have its own individual battery and auxiliary or emergency lighting system, in which the batteries are charged automatically and will turn on the lights automatically when for any reason the regular lighting system gives out.

This auxiliary or emergency system need have but three or four 8 or 10 candle-power lamps to each car, with battery capacity of three or more hours. While this would give a light hardly enough for enjoyable reading, it would be equal to the ordinary illumination at most of the stations during the day.

This would prevent panic and enable the passengers to see each other and feel that certain amount of confidence which total darkness might destroy, even though there was no danger. Such a system is perfectly feasible and practical, as the writer knows from experience with it on surface trolley cars.

Again, why not have each train in the Subway connected with a zone or division operator by telephone? These division operators could connect a train in trouble with any of the proper officials, or in case of accident at once notify either the Police or Fire Department, or both. If this could have been done on Wednesday much suffering might have been averted.

It seems to me that the vital considerations I have thus briefly outlined, comparatively simple as they may be, take a specific and most important place in the methods now being considered by the Interborough for the solution of the problem of restoring the confidence of the public and providing, as far as human means can, for its future safety in travel. WILLARD M. MINER, E. E.

New York, Jan. 9, 1915.

Italy's Aid to Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ever since the beginning of the war the newspapers have been telling us that Italy is on the verge of joining the Allies. But, like the famous tower of their beautiful city, Pisa, the Italians are always leaning without falling. Has it ever occurred to the reading public that possibly Italy's attitude is desired by Germany? Should Italy side with Germany and Austria she would have her hands full in defending herself against hostile attacks, but by remaining neutral she is aiding Germany in the best way possible. Italy's enormous imports of foodstuffs, copper, &c., are surely not made for her own consumption, and no doubt a large percentage of them finds its way into Germany. All this would naturally stop at once should Italy openly aid Germany.

Early in December some New York papers informed us with owlish seriousness that Italy would positively join the Allies on Dec. 16. Well, here we have the end of the year, and the best that can be said is that Italy is still leaning.

BENEDICT PREITH.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 1, 1915.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Some Comment on His Strange Outgiving at Indianapolis.

From The Herald.

It is a novel view of the relations between the legislative and executive branches of the Government that Mr. Wilson presents. The members of Congress constitute a sort of football team, to be drilled and coached by himself as Captain, and if a man will not play on the team then he does not belong to the team.

What he calls upon "the team" to do is to pass his bill for Government purchase of ships, and he enforces this appeal by asserting that the farmer is not benefited by current high prices for his products "because the whole profit is eaten up by the extortionate charges for ocean carriage." Ergo, the Government should provide ships!

How about the profit on the much greater bulk of products sold and consumed at home? Wonder if Mr. Wilson has heard that there are vessels now available to transport the largest volume of exports in our history?

His First Essay in Business.

From The Sun.

In his speech at Indianapolis on Friday President Wilson said:

> I want to ask the business men here present if this is not the first January in their recollection that did not bring a money stringency for the time being because of the necessity of paying out great sums of money by way of dividends and the other settlements which come at the first of the year.

Does the President recollect any January in many years when there was so little need of money to pay dividends because there were so few and such scant dividends to pay?

The President reiterates in plain speech what he once turned into a neat epigram:

> There is nothing the matter with American business except a state of mind.

Psychology, of course. It is the President's contribution to the relief of the situation. By the way, in the next breath he added:

> "I never was in business."

He is manifestly in business now and means business in 1916.

Unbefitting the Issue.

From The Evening Post.

With reference to the Shipping bill we feel bound to say that, both in tone and substance, the President's remarks were utterly unbefitting the issue with which he was dealing. It may be that if the Shipping bill question could be submitted to the decision of the American people, they would show themselves to be in favor of it; but to speak of the men who in the Senate are opposing the passage of this bill as a minority which dares "to defy the nation," is to speak without the warrant of knowledge and to attempt to exercise a kind of pressure which those gentlemen would be thoroughly justified in resenting. As for the situation which Mr. Wilson alleges to exist, and to justify the rushing through of the bill as an emergency measure, what could be more fantastic than his description of it on the very day when the price of wheat at Chicago was passing the $1.40 mark and beating all records for a generation? If the farmers are not getting any profit out of wheat at present prices, it must be from taking in each other's washing that they are earning the money with which to buy their automobiles and grand pianos.

Because the President Says So.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

With what may be called his customary inflexibility, the President will push his Merchant Marine bill. And with even more than his customary warmth, not to say heat, he assails those who are opposing it. He asks who commissioned them to stand in the way. Charging them with defying the nation, he warns them that their credentials will be badly discredited, if they succeed. Contemptuously, he dismisses them as the self-styled friends of business.

Answers to this vigorous bombardment will not long be delayed. Part of the answer will or should be that Senators who object to the bill hold unimpeachable credentials or commissions. Another part of it will or should be that their right to believe the merchant marine measure to be harmful, to be detrimental to the interests of the country, and to say so, is as indisputable as that of the President to fight for its passage. It does not follow that Government ownership and operation is wise because the President declares it to be so.

Likened to Taft at Winona.

From The Evening Mail.

President Wilson was in a birching mood at Indianapolis yesterday. The probabilities are that his speech will have as many hostile echoes as did Mr. Taft's justly celebrated oration at Winona, which inaugurated the debacle of stand-pattism. What political hope can there be for a President who talks in this extraordinary manner? And Mr. Wilson is out for 1915 on this platform of reckless personal dictation! Is it possible for any one but himself to imagine that he "knows what he is talking about"?

MOTHERCRAFT SCHOOL

Needs $7,000 to Complete Its Foundation Fund.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A new and unique work is developing at our very doors, and it has been carried on so quietly that the public has scarcely realized what is being done. This work is the School of Mothercraft. Here is actually being done the educational work which sociologists, physicians, and the great educators have been urging—such men as Froebel, Herbert Spencer, G. Stanley Hall, David Starr Jordan, Dr. A. Jacobi, Dr. Philander P. Claxton.

This school is but an expression of a movement which is as wide as Christendom—the movement to put the care and training of children upon a more scientific basis, to develop the power of the mother, increase her wisdom, and give her stores of knowledge and the power to apply this knowledge in the upbringing of her little ones.

A foundation fund of $10,000 has been started to equip this work and carry it through its pioneer and organization stage. About $3,000 of this fund has now been subscribed. The remaining $7,000 is sorely needed to carry it through the present financial stress. The auxiliary of the school is making every effort to raise this amount within the next few weeks. It urges the immediate co-operation in this fund of every man and woman who appreciates the vital significance of this educational work.

Contributions to this foundation fund may be sent directly to the Treasurer, William D. Brush, 2 Rector Street, New York City.

Mrs. JOHN FRANCIS YAWGER,
President of Auxiliary.
WILLIAM D. BRUSH, Treasurer.
MARTHA FOOTE CROW.
Miss ANNE RHODES.

New York, Jan. 7, 1915.

A Bureau for Lost Articles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would be of the greatest help if a "Lost and Found Bureau" should be established in each city, as mentioned in a letter to your paper recently, and all articles taken there from all sources whenever found, enabling the loser and the finder to get articles adjusted. Several times I have found inexpensive articles—eyeglasses, keys, &c.—on the pavement at such places as to preclude finding the owner. As there is no one paper in any city advertising all such articles, and one is equally unlikely to find the loser by putting an advertisement in only one paper, the matter has to be dropped after a few days of watching notices in papers one happens to see.

I have been the unfortunate loser myself of various articles of value, and presume the finders have been in as much of a quandary as I have been. In Paris there is a central bureau, which is never changed, where all articles must be taken. At the end of a certain period the unclaimed articles are delivered again to the finder, but a record kept, and to my certain knowledge many lost articles are restored to their owners. C.

New York, Jan. 7, 1915.

SUBWAY INSULATIONS.

Further Reasons Why They Should Be of Mineral Construction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems that any time justified criticism is made of defects in a public service, such as the Subway, a crime of lese majeste is committed; when we listen to the outcry which immediately followed we must be convinced that we live in ideal conditions, and that everything connected with the transportation service is perfect or nearly so, and that there is no ground or hope for improvement in either service or material. Even the word "impossible," an un-American word—and I may add an unscientific one—is used, to disqualify logical suggestions tending toward the improvement of existing conditions.

When I advised the use of fireproof materials as a safe insulation for the covering of electrical wiring and conductors in the subway and in general in all electrified lines, I did not surmise that in advising the use of fireproof insulation I was going to disturb some of the powerful interests connected with the insulating methods actually in use; but even this consideration would not have deterred me in advising what I honestly believe is a practical way of solving the important problem of the suppression of the deadly suffocating fumes produced by the heating and burning of rubber, tar, asphalt, resin and the like. What we are discussing is not merely an academical subject, but a question involving the life and safety of the public and consequently of paramount importance above all personal or business interest.

The investigation as to the cause or causes which were instrumental in last Wednesday's burn-out, resulting in the loss of one human life, the injury of some seventy-five people through the inhalation of rubber and tar fumes, and nearly the suffocation of several hundred travelers, ought to be exhaustively carried through, so as to find the means to prevent the recurrence of similar accidents, a subject in which both the public and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company ought to be interested. It is only due to a conjunction of fortunate circumstances that the loss of life in this instance did not reach the proportions of an appalling disaster.

My contention that wooden or composite cars should be discontinued has received general indorsement, therefore I need not insist on this point. There remains yet the question relating to the use of a suitable insulation, noncombustible, and as far as possible uniting the required conditions.

I have read the comments, criticisms, and suggestions made by Messrs. Frank Hedley, William H. Onken, Jr., James Shreve, Ernest C. Moore, David T. Marshall, and others, and the cabled interview of THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent with Sir Albert Stanley, managing director of the Underground Electric Railways of London, who appears to have dealt, so far satisfactorily, with the smoke danger by insulating their high-tension cables with paper and lead covering. Even in this instance I still believe asbestos will form a better covering. There yet remains the short circuiting in trains, with consequent burning of the insulation and production of noxious fumes; here again the use of fireproof insulation is the only remedy.

I have been a frequent traveler in the Subway for the last ten years and have often noticed the smell of burned rubber, arising either from overheating of wiring or from short-circuiting in the trains. This shows once more that the actual insulation used is defective and that fireproof insulation is required in the covering of all wiring and cables.

Since Wednesday's accident there have been three further Subway fires. If these fires were not produced by short-circuiting it points to the urgency of preventing the accumulation of combustible materials in the Subway.

Even using asbestos or any other kind of fireproof insulation short circuits are likely to occur, but there will be no fire or production of deadly suffocating fumes. This is the main point. If the fireproof insulation which can now be used does not fulfill all the required conditions I believe further work by electricians and chemists will bring matters up to a sufficient degree of improvement.

Non-combustible mineral insulation such as asbestos and mica is not so futile as my contradictors believe. Neither asbestos nor mica is an inflexible or brittle material. Everybody familiar with these materials knows that they unite in the case of asbestos a good degree of flexibility and tensile strength. Mica is also very flexible, and both materials are possessed of high insulating properties.

Another reason which ought to prevent the use of rubber and rubber compounds in high-tension insulation is their gradual deterioration by chemical agents. This fact is well known by practical chemists and rubber manufacturers. According to Mr. Hedley, as reported: "Most of the cables which burned on Wednesday had been in use since the Subway started, but he knew no reason why the insulation should deteriorate, as it was hermetically sealed, and the cables should be good for twenty-five years." This rubber deterioration may have been the cause of Wednesday's short circuit and burn-out.

In conclusion, I have not heard of any serious objection to the use of asbestos and mica and of similar mineral substances for forming non-combustible insulation. As a fact these mineral compounds are being used, as is acknowledged by several of the electrical experts who have been recently discussing electrical insulation.

BAXERES DE ALZUGARAY.

New York, Jan. 10, 1915.

ART NOTES.

The MacDowell Club.

The MacDowell Club pursues its path of initiation. Its present group of exhibitors are not, however, unknown artists. On the contrary, most of them are familiar to the exhibition visitor and to more than one hanging committee. Miss Scudder, for example, who is represented in the principal galleries here and in Europe, sends a number of her sincere and tactful portrait heads, in which likeness speaks with delicately modulated simplicity. Josephine Paddock is here also, as well as on Fifty-seventh Street, an indomitably serious painter in her own amusing way. It would be difficult to exceed the seriousness of her "Hollyhocks" in this exhibition. Nearly every one feels the impulse to be clever this year, and with many it is a favorite device to fill the empty places in their minds with mocking cleverness. Hence the special refreshment in Miss Paddock's attack upon her hollyhock theme, a vigorous direct attack, with no straining at cryptic color or intricate arrangement. The flowers in the foreground are hollyhock color, the shutters in the background are shutter green, yet there is the fundamental brain work with the happiest result.

FINDS POLICE CLUE IN CURRAN REPORT

W. H. Allen Tells Committee to Get Administration Co-operation.

REMEDIES WERE PLEDGED

Rabbi Wise Says Mayor and Commissioner Will Deal with Gangsters Effectively.

The Committee on Remedial Measures of the Citizens Protective League, which has set for itself the task of investigating the Police Department and obtaining improvements in it, made public yesterday at its headquarters in the Hotel Martinique a solicited letter from Dr. William H. Allen, former director of the Bureau of Municipal Research. Dr. Allen began his letter by asking the Committee these five questions:

"Do the conditions which lead to creating the Committee on Remedial Measures represent a crime wave or a wave of popular interest in crime? Is it conceded that vice, gambling and saloon violations are being satisfactorily suppressed? Does your committee's problem centre in 'cleaning out the gangs,' or are crimes and misdemeanors in general inadequately check? Have the Mayor and the Police Commission assured your committee of their co-operation?"

Dr. Allen than made ten suggestions to the committee, among them being that it set out to secure an agreement with the Mayor and Commissioner as to facts; that it ask these officials to co-operate with the committee in getting to facts which no one will dispute; that it invite citizens to give specific incidences of police or judicial inefficiency; that it find out what the Police Department records show about last year's crimes in comparison with crimes of other years; that it ascertain how many of the corrective measures proposed by the Curran Aldermanic Committee have been adopted; that it ask the city administration when corrective measures not yet adopted will be adopted, and that it make a final report to the public noting which of the conditions needing remedy are breakdowns of method, which are difficulties of organization, and which are weaknesses in personnel.

Dr. Allen said in his letter that "the key to the situation seems to be the Curran Committee report," and that what this report and the public "criticised Mayor Gaynor for not doing it is obviously fair to expect Mayor Mitchel to get done promptly."

"This is true," Dr. Allen went on, "because the Administration pledged itself to correct the specific conditions pointed out by the Curran description of the way departmental business was being done, in 1913. It is inconceivable to me that Mayor Mitchell will fail to place at your disposal the administration's complete co-operation in ascertaining the facts, or that he will fail to 'face the music' if facts show that specifically pledged advanced steps have not been taken."

Among the steps which the administration pledged itself to take, according to Dr. Allen, are:

> The establishment of a Central Bureau for handling complaints of citizens; the institution of a system by which daily reports with weekly and monthly summaries should give the Police Commissioner accurate information regarding police conditions; the exercise of general supervision and analysis of policemen's testimony in courts; the keeping of efficiency records for detectives; the giving of reasons for the appointment and promotion of men to the Detective Bureau and higher offices, and the following up of unsolved cases.

Dr. Allen concluded by saying:

"Just so far as there has been delay in taking steps which the department feels should be taken, I believe it will be possible for your committee to secure a definite and early date for beginning and for completing such promised changes."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, speaking at the services of the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall yesterday morning, added his comment on the police situation with particular reference to gangmen and gunmen. He said that "the citizenship of New York may rest in the confidence that under the strong and earnest leadership of the Mayor and the Commissioner" the suppression of actual gangsters "will be dealt with in vigorous and effective fashion," but that the larger problem of preventing future gangsters was one for the citizens themselves to solve.

He made definite suggestions for the removal of "environmental causes" of gangsters, and summed up his advice by saying that, with particular reference to Jewish criminals, the Jewish citizenry should use "every conceivable avenue of moral and spiritual influence to keep the young Jew from wrongdoing," and also should not try to save the Jewish offender from the just penalty of the law.

SHACKLETON SAILS SOUTH.

Explorer Reports Delay at South Georgia from Ice.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Manday, Jan. 11.—The Daily Chronicle publishes a despatch from Sir Ernest Shackleton saying, "TheEndurance sails from South Georgia to-day. All on board are well. We have been delayed by the ice which is unfavorable. Owing to this I do not expect to cross the continent until next season.

Sir Ernest Shackleton's new expedition to the Antarctic was planned originally in two sections. Shackleton himself was to go with a party from Buenos Aires and push through Weddell Sea in the ship Endurance, while the Aurora was to bring another party fro Sydney to lan don the shores of

ABORNS TO BREAK WITH CENTURY OPERA

Managers Say That They Will Organize a New Company in the Same Field.

DIRECTORS NOT WORRIED

Century Campaign for $50,000 Fund to Continue—May Be Two Companies Here.

The affairs of the Century Opera Company of New York, which suspended its performances during the first engagement of its tour in Chicago less than two weeks ago with the announcement that its capital and guarantee fund were exhausted, received an unexpected twist yesterday, when Milton and Sargent Aborn, the managers, announced they intended to form a new company in the same field. This amounts to a declaration of war against the present directors, who had previously announced their intention of collecting a guarantee fund of $50,000 a year for three years, in order to make a new start of the present organization next season. If the plans of both groups are carried out, it will mean that two companies presenting "popular" opera will open their seasons next Fall in New York.

In answer to the announcement of the Aborns Charles H. Strong, President of the Century Opera Company, at his home yesterday, said:

"The statement of the Aborns was made without the knowledge, consent, or approval of the directors. Undisturbed by what the Messrs. Aborn have said the directors will continue with the campaign to raise the $50,000 three-year guarantee fund suggested by Otto H. Kahn, toward which he will contribute enough to duplicate, if necessary, every dollar that is raised."

Mr. Strong added that money and offers of money had already begun to come in. It is understood to be the attitude of the directors that they will be able to raise the necessary guarantee fund and will open their season even if the Aborns make their announced productions.

Fifteen Weeks' Season Here.

The Aborns plan a fifteen weeks' season in New York, followed by engagements of from one to four weeks each in such cities as Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Washington, Detroit, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Indianapolis, and Omaha. Their prices for seats are to range from $1.50 to 25 cents. They do not mention any theatre here, but say they will use one smaller than the present Century Opera House. A portion of their statement follows:

"The cause of popular-priced grand opera which the Century Opera Company did so much to advance, will continue to have similar support. A plan has been formulated which seems, in many respects, to be the most sensible yet attempted. This plan is an extension of the one originated by the gentlemen of the Century, with certain modifications introduced to meet the needs that our recent experience teaches us are necessary.

"Arrangements will be made immediately to form a new organization, for which the name Century, or some other no less suitable, will be selected. The company will have the same high artistic ideals that governed that of which we had the honor to serve as general manager, the same broad scope of territorial scope, and will include the old orchestra and chorus, two of the four conductors, one chorus master, and a number of the principals. We shall serve this new opera company as managing directors.

Several Operas Weekly.

"The new popular-priced grand opera company will commence operations with a well-routined organization which can give several different operas each week, instead of the one and two offered by the former Century Opera Company, and this departure is to be introduced next season. The matter of texts will be submitted to the people themselves, who will be asked to decide either in favor of opera in English or Italian, or both.

The statement concludes with the promise that the company will undertake while in New York to maintain a school of opera for the benefit of American students, and on tour will ask each city it visits to furnish a committee of citizens acting in an advisory capacity.

SOCIETY AT THE CAPITAL.

Mrs. C. Hemmick Entertains at Luncheon for Jane Addams.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Mrs. Christian Hemmick entertained at luncheon today in compliment to Miss Jane Addams, who is here for the Woman's Peace Conference.

Mrs. John J. White and Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell also entertained luncheon companies today in honor of some of the delegates.

Charles Page Bryan and his sister, Mrs. Payne of Chicago, who are passing the Winter in their Washington home, entertained at a musicale tea this afternoon.

Mrs. Peter Lynch of Paris, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, will pass the coming week with Mrs. William A. Slater at the latter's home on H Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rowland of Philadelphia have taken possession of 1,706 Eighteenth Street. This is the home built two years ago by Miss Margaret Cameron, formerly of New York.

Representative and Mrs. William M. Calder of Brooklyn entertained a dinner company this evening at the New Willard, where they are established for the Congressional season.

The Misses Patton, following their usual Sunday afternoon at home, entertained at dinner this evening.

Society Girls to Sell Programmes.

Programme books will be sold at the concert to be given by Mme. Sembrich in aid of the Polish Relief Fund tomorrow afternoon at Carnegie Hall by a group of young ladies headed by Mme. Alma Gluck. The other members of the committee are the Misses Mary Harriman, Marjorie Curtis, Anna Alexander, Symphorosa Bristed, Vera Cravath, Margaret Luce, Katherine Sands, Elizabeth Kirlin, Gertrude Welling, Fredericka Peterson, Dorothy Battie, Margaret Clapp, Audrey Osborn, Naomi Townsend, Jane Thompson, Vera Onativia, Juliette De Cappet, Susanne Ruthardt, Elizabeth Howry, Rosalie Miller, Gertrue Manning, and Margaret Keilthy.

Helene M. Loughran Engaged.

Mrs. Daniel S. Loughran of 214 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Helene M. Loughran, to J. Cotter Connell of New York.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Mme. Oliver Fremstad as Soloist Warmly Received by Audience.

For the concert of the Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. Stransky's orchestral programme comprised Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel," the Love Scene from Victor Herbert's Serenade for strings, and the Overture to Rossini's "William Tell." Mme. Olive Fremstad was the soloist. She sang Wagner's sons "In Trebhaus," "Träume,' and "Schmerzen" from his "Fünf Gedichte," and a group of Scandanavian songs, the latter to piano accompaniment by Lina Coen Van Lier.

With the exception of Mr. Herbert's composition, it was a familiar programme and one that evoked no unfamiliar moods. The Love Scene is one of the composer's earlier works, and is a flowing, melodious composition, scored to get considerable variety and sonority from the string orchestra, and containing elements of considerable charm and interest. Mme. Fremstad's singing was warmly received by the audience.

MILD DAYS AT HOT SPRINGS.

Busy Week for Society—Mary Johnston Heard on Suffrage.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Jan. 10.—A busy week socially is promised for Homestead guests. The forerunner of a series of affairs was a birthday supper tonight arranged by Mrs. Clarkson Cowl of New York in honor of her sister, Mrs. Herbert Spencer Gremis of Ridgefield, Conn. She, together with another sister, Mrs. Robert W. Blake, arrived yesterday, and will remain a week. The supper was served in her suite.

Guests who attended were Miss Hattie Vandusen, Mrs. Avery Norris, Miss Helen Norris, Mrs. Frederick Henshaw, Mrs. Walter Morgan, Arthur Cowl, and Paul McPherson.

A number of sojourners drove over to Warm Springs yesterday afternoon to hear a lecture on the suffrage question delivered by Miss Mary Johnston, the writer.

Among those from the Homestead who attended were Mrs. D. W. McCall, Miss Jane Hudson, Mrs. Albert Storer, Mrs. Parker D. Hamsley, Miss E. L. Long, Mrs. William Wesley Merritt, and Mrs. Frank Hopkins.

The authoress said the notable victories in the West last Fall presaged a favorable decision in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey when it comes up before the Legislatures.

The mild weather continues filling the golf course and bridle paths. Players on the links today included Mrs. C. G. Meeks, Miss Jean Hinsdale, Mrs. H. Frost, Mrs. Robert W. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Sethness, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Haskell, C. J. Haskell, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Whitlock, George C. Cocks, Arthur Cowl, Joseph Cimbel, Paul McPherson, and Mrs. William Galland.

C. H. Delamater rode the trail to Dunn's Gap this afternoon, while Mrs. J. W. Lambert, Dr. and Mrs. J. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dickinson, Col. E. L. Eldridge, and Thomas Powers drove to Passifern and the Cascades.

Mr. and Mrs. Melville E. Ingalls are here for a few days before leaving for New York.

NEWPORT ACTIVITIES.

Mrs. Harold Brown Organizes Dancing Class—Taylor Begins Work.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 10.—L. B. Taylor, formerly Professor of Mathematics at the University of Pennsylvania, has begun his duties as Torpedo Engineer at the Naval Torpedo Station.

Mrs. George D. Widener of Philadelphia expects to take possession of her new estate in Bellevue Avenue, which has been under construction for over a year, in June. French decorators have begun their work, and the furnishings and fittings, made in France, will be here in good season.

White marble has arrived for the completion of two marble tea houses, 27 feet high, on the terrace of Edward J. Berwind's estate in Bellevue Avenue.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt and his guests, Stuart A. Walker and Charles Deering, have returned to New York after a week-end visit at Sandy Point Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry have returned to Providence.

Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James are spending the week-end at Newport.

Mrs. Harold Brown, who entertained a dinner party tonight, has organized a dancing class among matrons of society spending the Winter at Newport, including Mrs. Walter Norman Eldridge, Mrs. Lorillard, and Miss Emma Stone.

Capt. and Mrs. Roger Wells will give a dinner at the Training Station Thursday.

Mrs. Robley D. Evans, who is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Franck Taylor Evans, will spend part of the Winter in Washington with Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Marsh.

Paymaster George W. Pigman, Jr., entertained a dinner company at the Training Station tonight in honor of his guest, Russell C. Veit of New York. Among those invited were Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Robley D. Evans, Mrs. Evans Sewall, and Miss Ruth Pullman.

A daughter was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Ernest Durr of the Training Station last Saturday in Boston. Mrs. Durr is the daughter of Major Long of the Army.

FINE SKATING AT TUXEDO.

Many of the Colonists Open Their Cottages for the Week-End.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Jan. 10.—A large number of society people journeyed to Tuxedo for Sunday. The weather was delightful and the skating was splendid on the Tuxedo Lake. Many of the colonists opened their cottages for the week end, entertaining at house parties, and a small dance preceded by numerous dinners was given at the Tuxedo Club Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, who opened their cottage for the week-end, were host and hostess at dinner at the Tuxedo Club last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morgan Tilford also entertained a party at their villa.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Van Sinderen, Mr. and Mrs. George Grant Mason, the Misses Alexander, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield also spent Sunday at their Tuxedo cottages.

Among those seen on the lake were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Pell, Forsyth Wickes, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tams, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Pierson, Jr., Misses Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Spedden, Miss Mason, Mr. and Mrs. G. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Rutherford, Miss Eleanor Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Auchincloss, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Morris, Mr and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Winslow, Miss Dorothy Kane, Miss Adelaide Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. Granville Barker, Lindsay Russell, C. L. Barnwell, Edward M. Scudder, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. R. Edgar, and Addison Cammack.

The Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club is holding a squash tournament, which will continue through the week. The finals will be played next week for a cup presented by the club. Two matches were played today.

SEARCH FOR WOMAN MISSING 29 YEARS

Inability to Find Niece Delayed Probating Will of Col. Nathan S. Brinton.

HER HUSBAND GONE, TOO

Surrogate Appoints Attorney to Technically Accept Citation for Absent Relative.

Mrs. Elizabeth Brinton Smith, niece of Col. Nathan S. Brinton, who had been a paymaster in the United States Army during the civil war and was a friend of Abraham Lincoln, disappeared in Philadelphia in 1886, and has not been heard from since by any of her kinsfolk, according to affidavits on file in the Surrogates' Court yesterday. Lewis L. Smith of Philadelphia, husband of the missing niece, has also disappeared.

Col. Brinton died on Sept. 25, leaving his entire estate to his widow, Mrs. Marie D. B. Brinton of 59 West Sixty-fifth Street for life, and at her death it is to go to Mrs. Evelyn Carolin Timlow of 640 Madison Avenue, wife of William F. Timlow, nephew of the Colonel. Under the law in this State it will be necessary to cite the missing niece into court to show cause why the will should not be probated, before the Colonel's widow can enjoy any of the estate. This was technically complied with yesterday when Surrogate Fowler designated A. Welles Stump, an attorney of this city, to accept the citation for the missing niece.

One of the affidavits containing the information was drawn up by Augustus S. Mapes of 45 Broadway, who is an executor under the will of Col. Brinton, and the further information is set forth that through many talks with the Colonel it was learned he knew nothing about the fate of his missing niece, but had often inquired concerning her. Also it is stated in the affidavit that kinsfolk in many parts of the country have been communicated with by formal letter asking, without success, for information concerning the missing woman.

The records of the Orphans' Court, in Philadelphia particularly, have been searched, and the directories, for some clue that might lead to a solution of the peculiar disappearance. The affidavit also contains the statement that the missing woman left her husband in 1886 and that he did not know anything of her whereabouts up to the time he disappeared many years ago. There is no statement assigning any reason for Mrs. Smith's leaving her husband.

As an evidence of the anxiety and dearth of information concerning Mrs. Smith is an affidavit from Prince Brinton, an attorney relative, with offices in the Land Title Building, Philadelphia, who says that he has not seen Mrs. Smith for at least twenty-five years, although he often inquired concerning her. According to the affidavit, it is not known whether Mrs. Smith left any children. It is the general belief in the family, according to this affidavit, that Mrs. Smith and her husband are dead.

The amount of Col. Brinton's estate is not given. The will made bequests to relatives and friends in addition to providing for the widow, but two codicils changed it so that the widow receives everything during her life. The first codicil revoked the bequests to relatives other than the widow for the reason that such change was necessary because of financial losses suffered by the Colonel, and it left the remainder interest to the nephew, William F. Timlow. The second codicil, executed last Spring, gave the remainder interest to Mr. Timlow's wife, Mrs. Evelyn Carolin Timlow.

No information could be obtained at the home of Mrs. Brinton other than that she is in poor health and has a nurse in constant attendance upon her. Mrs. Timlow refused to give any information.

HIPPODROME CONCERT OFF.

Wage-Earners League Ticket Buyers Blocked Sixth Avenue.

A crowd that blocked Sixth Avenue in front of the Hippodrome around 8 o'clock last night, clamored for admission or a refund on the tickets for a concert advertised by the Co-operative Symphony Orchestra, under the auspices of Julius Hopp of the Wage Earner's League. A uniformed attendant announced from time to time that there would be no concert and those who had bought tickets at the Hippodrome box office could redee mthem. Three policemen assisted in maintaining order.

Those who had bought their tickets at the east side offices of the organization declared they would have to be redeemed there, and the east siders murmured a little until they were finally persuaded it was no use remaining.

Inside, Mr. Hopp told of indisposed soloists, reluctant conductors, and other difficulties. He said the final blow came yesterday morning when a deputation from one of the musicians' unions informed him every member of the orchestra must receive $10 before sitting down to play as the concert came under the "symphony" scale.

Scandinavian Music Heard.

Under the auspices of the American Scandinavian Society a concert of Scandinavian music was given at Carnegie Hall last night. The soloists were Mme. Julia Claussen, mezzo-soprano, and Per Bioern, bass-baritone, while an orchestra under Ole Windingstad played an important part in the programme. Each of the soloists appeared in two groups of songs. The orchestral numbers were Niels Gade's Symphony No. 1, Tor Aulin's Suite "Stromberg's" "Master Olof" and Christian Sinding's Rondo Infinito. Mme. Claussen and the conductor were heard last year at a similar concert. They again earned good opinions in their respective lines of work, as did Mr. Bioern, heard for the first time. The audience was of moderate size.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A play depicting the peril of the nation because of its unpreparedness for war is scheduled for production in the very near future by Harry Von Tilzer. The play is "Stultitia," and is of anonymous authorship.

Columbia night will be celebrated at the performance of "Tonight's the Night," at the Shubert Theatre on Feb. 9, when 300 members of the junior class of Columbia University, together with their friends, will hold their annual theatre party.

Jeanette Bergard, one of the musical comedy stars in the Casina Revues, makes her debut as a motion picture actress in the film version of "The Fight," which is being put out by George W. Lederer.

Rita Jolivet will make her first film appearance under the Lasky management in a picturization of Elenor M. Ingram's novel, "The Unafraid."

Rienzi de Cordova, heretofore of the Famous Players' company has been engaged by Tom Terriss for the new photo play, "A Man's Shadow." He will create, in America, the part of Craig Dare, recently played in London by Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree.

Rehearsals for Edgar Selwyn's new comedy, "Rolling Stones," will begin at the Harris Theatre this morning. The first regular production of the piece will take place at the La Salle Theatre in Chicago on Jan. 21. The cast will include Ernest Glendinning, Richard Stirling, Harry C. Bradley, Daniel Jarrett, Frances Ring, Beatrice Ingram, and Claiborne Foster.

Coincident with the one hundredth performance of "Chin-Chin," at the Globe Theatre tonight, will be celebrated the fifth anniversary of the opening of the theatre. The same stars, Montgomery and Stone, now playing at the Globe, dedicated the theatre Jan. 11, 1910, appearing in "The Old Town."

Charles Coghlan, son of the well-known actress, Rose Coghlan, has been engaged by Charles Hopkins for a part in Alfred Sutro's comedy "The Clever Ones," to be first seen at the Punch and Judy Theatre, Jan. 28.

A large party of friends of Alice Brown will arrive in town this morning from Boston to attend the premiere of her American prize play, "Children of Earth," tomorrow evening at the Booth Theatre, under the direction of Winthrop Ames.

CALLS CITY MARKET ILLEGAL

No Warrant for Fort Lee Stalls, Dock Commissioner Says.

Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, explaining in a letter yesterday to Mrs. Frances McNeil Bacon, Jr., of the Woman's Department, National Civic Federation, his objection to the establishment of a permanent market on the site of the present open market near the Fort Lee Ferry, said that such use of this property was against the law, which confined its use to the transportation and handling of freight. At the earnest request of Borough President Marks, Commissioner Smith asserted, he granted a permit to allow farmers' wagons to stand in this space.

"I directed his attention to my lack of power to grant him a permit for structures for the sale of provisions on any portion of the marginal street," said Commissioner Smith. "But upon the strength of this permit the Borough President's office permitted the construction of covered stalls, not only upon the space covered by the permit, but upon practically the entire marginal way between 129th and 133d Streets.

"These structures were erected without consultation with this Department and absolutely without warrant of law. The result has been that instead of a wagon market as proposed by the Borough President at the time the permit was issued, there seems to be what the Secretary of the Borough of Manhattan has aptly called a 'Western Mining Town,' without any regard to the uses to which the marginal way has been devoted by law."

Mr. Smith said he had suggested other sites to Mr. Marks and yesterday the Borough President, who has started a campaign to redeem for city purposes valuable unused street property, announced that he thought a large part of Broadway from 129th to 133d Street under the subway viaduct might be used for a market.

He has also taken up the development of Park Avenue, north of 115th Street to the Harlem River under the New York Central viaduct. He believes it may be redeemed for various purposes, including small parks, play grounds and recreation centres as well as markets.

MRS. WARREN R. DIX DIES.

Pneumonia Kills Wife of ex-School Head of Elizabeth.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 10.—Mrs. Virginia Leroy Dix, wife of Warren R. Dix, lawyer and former Superintendent of Public Schools of Elizabeth, died last night at her home, 1,046 East Jersey Street. Last Sunday Mrs. Dix attended St. Johns Church, and on the following day complained of suffering from a heavy cold. She became worse and on Thursday doctors declared pneumonia had developed.

In the church and charitable work of this vicinity Mrs. Dix for many years took an active interest. She was prime mover of the Women's Parochial Association and vice president of the Women's Parochial Building Fund Association. She was manager of the Home for Aged Women, and a member of the Board of Managers of the Elizabeth branch of the Society for the Relief of Crippled Children of Newark. Mrs. Dix was born in New Albany, Ind.

For sixteen years Mrs. Dix lived with her husband, in the old Gov. Belcher residence in East Jersey Street. They had planned to celebrate within a few days the thirty-second anniversary of their marriage.

Dury Dies Going to Friend's Funeral

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Jan. 10.—Becoming ill as he was about to enter the home of the late S. B. Liggett, secretary of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, to attend the funeral services to-day, John H. Dury, cashier of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, was carried into a neighboring residenct, and died within fifteen minutes from heart failure. Mr. Dury, who was 67 years old, was a close friend of Mr. Liggett, who died suddenly last Friday. The Liggett funeral was uninterrupted and few besides those in attendance knew of Mr. Dury's death. Mr. Dury entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Columbus, O., forty-five years ago.

Obituary Notes.

Col. JOHN F. MARSH, 86 years old, a veteran of the Mexican War, and officer in the Sixth Wisconsin Regiment, and later Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth New Hampshire Regiment in the civil war, died yesterday in Springfield, Mass. Col. Marsh was a California forty-niner, and in 1855 held a position in the postal service in connection with the California mail service.

Major HENRY M. BREWSTER, who was in command of the military paerol service of the City of Washington on the night President Lincoln was assassinated and participated active ly in many of the scenes attending that tragedy, died yesterday in Springfield, Mass.

The Rev. GIDEON D. POND, 77 years old, of Winsted, Conn., for ten years rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Bridgewater, died yesterday of heart trouble.

Mrs. ELIZABETH STRUBLE, 95 years old, one of the oldest residents of Sussex County, N. J., died late Saturday night at her home in Branchiville as a result of a stroke of paralysis.

Dr. FRANKLIN M. COUCH of Dalton, Mass., died yesterday, aged 56. He was born in East Lee, Mass., and was graduated from Amherst College and Homeopathic College, New York, in 1880. He married Miss Jeannie E. L. Crane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Crane and a cousin of former United States Senator William M. Crane. He leaves his wife, a son, and four brothers.

EDWIN GOLDSMITH, 75 years old, is dead in Toledo, after an illness of two days. He served in the Civil War as Adjutant of the 100th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, having enlisted while a resident of Angola, Ind. He was with Gen. Sherman in his march to the sea and in the entire Atlanta campaign. For twenty-four years he had been cashier of the Customs office here.

Mrs. ANNIE JOSEPH, 68 years old, mother of State Senator Irving J. Joseph, died suddenly yesterday at her home, 70 Lenox Avenue. She gave almost her entire time in the latter years of her life to Hebrew charities. She was the founder of the Home of the Daughters of Jacob in East Broadway, in which 185 aged persons are cared for.

IRVING V. DORLAND, realty operator at 137 William Street, and a resident of Bellington, N. J., died yesterday at Stump's Memorial Hospital at Kearny, N. J., following an operation several days ago for stomach trouble.

FREDERICK HEADY, 70 years old, a Civil War veteran, died yesterday, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ernest A. Bromundy, 1,346 Lyman Place, the Bronx. Mr. Heady entered the navy when 17 years old and fought on the frigate Cumberland.

THOMAS MORGAN TURNER, former head of the J. Spencer Turner Company, selling agents for the International Cotton Mills Company, died at his home, 5 West Ninth Street, on Saturday, of pneumonia. He was 59 years old. Mr. Turner was a son of the late J. Spencer Turner of this city, who founded the firm of Brinckerhoff, Turner & Co., for many years the leading concern in the cotton duck trade. Later the firm became the J. Spencer Turner Co., and was absorbed by the International Cotton Mills Co. Thomas Morgan Turner was its President for eight years. He was prominent in the Republican Party and a member of the Union League and Republican clubs.

BENJAMIN F. MOSER, 58 years old, superintendent of shipments of the Tidewater Oil Company, died Saturday at his home at 42 West Thirty-eighth Street, Bayonne, N. J. Mr. Moser was a member of the Bayonne Common Council for two terms, was Chairman of the Republican City Committee and Vice Chairman of the Hudson County Central Committee.

Lieut. GERALD PERCY BAGNALL, 32 years old, of the Thirty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., died Saturday at the home of his son at 5,784 Fifteenth Avenue, Brooklyn. Death was due to pneumonia. Lieut. Bagnall was born in London and came to this country while young. He was employed as a clerk in the Federal Bankruptcy Court of the Eastern District, in Brooklyn, and on the staff of the Brooklyn Times. Four sons and a daughter survive.

JOHN DERMODY, of East Rutherford, N. J., Superintendent of the Rutherford District of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey and for many years prominent in the civic affairs of Rutherford, died Saturday, at St. Mary's Hospital in Passaic as a result of a complication of diseases. He was a member of the Windsor Club, the Thespian Society, the Carlstadt Dramatic Circle and of several fraternal organizations, and of Company M of the New Jersey National Guard.

CLARA F. HITCHCOCK, 74 years old, widow of William G. Hitchcock, died Saturday, at her home at Murray Hill, Scarsdale.

Miss GEORGIANA PARSONS, 90 years old, said to be the oldest school teacher in New England, died Saturday, at her home in Gloucester, Mass. She was the daughter of Capt. John and Mrs. L. D. Parsons and a descendant of Jefrey Parsons, one of the original settlers of Cape Ann.

HENRY W. YATES, president of the Nebraska National Bank of Omaha and a former President of the American Bankers' Association, died Saturday, at his home in Omaha. Death was due to heart disease.

MARSHALL WILDER, FAMOUS WIT, DEAD

Killed by Heart Attack While Ill with Pneumonia in St. Paul Hotel.

FAVORITE OF KING EDWARD

Noted for His Optimism Despite Heavy Affliction—Long Career in Vaudeville—Made World Tour.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 10.—Marshall P. Wilder, humorist and author, died at a hotel early today of heart disease, complicated by a slight attack of pneumonia. Mr. Wilder had been in poor health for the last two weeks, and on Friday was forced to cancel his engagement at a vaudeville theatre. The body was sent to relatives in New York tonight.

Since the death of his wife more than a year ago Mr. Wilder had been visibly depressed, his friends said, and this ha daffected his health. Two weeks ago he caught a cold, which developed into pneumonia yesterday. He was much improved last night, however, but early today collapsed.

Marshall Pinckney Wilder, known the world over as a wit, an entertainer, and an optimist, because of his ability to spread sunshine wherever he went, was born in Geneva, N. Y., fifty-five years ago, and was the son of Dr. Louis de Valois Wilder. His sunny disposition and unfailing good humor were in marked contrast to his afflictions, the dead man being both a hunchback and a dwarf.

Owing to his great physical disability, Mr. Wilder received little education as a boy, his school days being limited to a few terms in the public schools of Hartford, Conn., to which his family removed while he was a child. He started in life as a peddler and shortly after became a file boy in the office of the Bradstreet Commercial Agency in Hartford. From this he became a stenographer until at the age of 20 he entered the theatrical business.

Mr. Wilder went one night to see Dr. Carpenter, noted in those days as a mesmerist, and volunteered to act as his subject during the entertainment he was giving. He proved to be such a good subject that Dr. Carpenter made an agreement with him and young Wilder went on the road, appearing in the seances the Mesmerist gave. This was the first step and his ability to amuse people soo manifested itself and he began giving entertainments on his own behalf in churches and halls. It is said that he used to receive as low as half-a-dollar a night at the beginning.

Appeared Before King Edward.

When he was 25 years old, in 1884, Mr. Wilder went to London and appeared before King Edward, then the Prince of Wales. He later told an amusing incidentof his being invited to the dinner given to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, when visiting London, which the Prince of Wales was a guest.

"The members stood in long lines," he said, "awaiting the coming of the Prince. The major domo was a very grand personage, with a bear-skin hat on one end and long shining boots on the other. He chased me to the rear of the room several times, evidently not knowing who I was, but every time he turned I would bob out again. The Prince came, and the first thing he did was to walk across the room to me and say, 'Hello, little chap, I am glad to see you!'

"Then Henry Irving bore down on me and Chauncey Depew and others. By this time the grand major domo had shrunk in size. 'Who the Dickens is the little beggar, anyway?' he asked. "'Sh! He belongs to the American Army,' was the answer. 'He's a great marshal or something over there!'

Dating from 1884, Mr. Wilder made in all sixteen trips to London and was always asked to appear before King Edward. He was a great favorite with both the public and society here and abroad, and in 1889 went into vadueville, first appearing at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. In 1904-5 he made a tour of the world, appearing successfully in Japan, China, Manila, Ceylon, Egypt, and many South American capitals. His most recent engagement was on the Loew circuit, during which he appeared many times in New York.

Mr. Wilder was a great baseball "fan," and every one who frequented the Polo Grounds knew him. The management used to keep an invalid chair waiting for him, and it has been said that this chair was as much a fixture as grandstand itself. He was a steadfast "rooter" for the Giants, and it is said that he once remarked to De Wolf Hopper and John J. McGray: "When I die bury me at the Polo Grounds."

Saved Reception By Joke.

One story illustrates his ready wit and sense of the ridiculous. He was a regular attendant at the Sunday evening studio receptions, given by the late Baroness de Bazus, (Mrs. Frank Leslie,) at her home in the Chelsea Hotel. One night there was a great number of prominent people present, including the de Rezkes, and others noted in opera and in art, but the evening was dragging and threatened to be a failure. Suddenly when all was still, there came the discordant screams of a baby, seemingly in anger and distress. It struggled and choked and howled. Every one started in amazement and there was a rapid search for the suffering child, which revealed Mr. Wilder behind the grand piano giving one of his best imitations. Needless to say the evening ceased to be stiff.

In June, 1903, Mr. Wilder married Miss Sophie Cornell Hanks in this city, who died more than a year ago. He is susvived by two children, Grace Isabel Wilder, born in July 13, 1905, and Marshall P. Wilder, Jr., born in September, 1906. When his little girl was born he called up THE TIMES and announced the birth. The reporter, speaking to him at the end of the conversation, said, "Do you realize that this is the thirteenth of the month"?

"We don't mind that," he answered. "Ha, ha, a little thing like that can't hurt a baby like this. I thought I ought to call you up and let you know about it."

Mr. Wilder was the author of several books, among which are "People I've Smiled With," "The Sunny Side of the Street," and "Smiling Around the World," the latter being an account of his world's tour.

Metropolitan Opera Concert.

The concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was devoted to the works of Wagner. The soloists were Mme. Gadski and Messrs. Sembach and Goritz. Mme. Gadski sang "Dich Theure Halle," from "Tannhäuser" and the Love Death from "Tristan und Isolde." Mr. Sembachs numbers were Lohengrins Narrative, from "Lohengrin," and the Prize Song, from "Die Meistersinger," while Mr. Goritz sang "Die Frist ist um." The orchestra, under Richard Hageman, played the Prelude to "Die Meistersinger," "Siegfried's Rhine Journey," the Overture to "The Flying Dutchman," and the Huldigungsmarsch.

Emma Calve Here for Tour.

Emma Calvé, the prima donna, arrived yesterday from Marseilles on the Fabre liner Venezia to make a concert tour of the United States and Canada. She was the only first cabin passenger on board. When the liner called at Providence, R. I., on Saturday morning Mme. Calvé sang at an informal concert for the benefit of the French soldiers. It realized $1,500. During her stay in New York the prima donna said she hoped to hear Geraldine Farrar sing in Carmen at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BERNSTEIN.—Jan. 7, 230 West 101st St., to Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Bernstein, a daughter.

BONIS.—Jan. 6, 132 West 118th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Bonis, a son.

COHN.—Jan. 3, 129 Wadsworth Av., to Mr. and Mrs. N. Cohn, a son.

DONEGER.—Jan. 8, 1,990 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Doneger, a son.

HARTOGENSIS.—Jan. 5, Far Rockaway, to Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hartogensis, a daughter.

JUDIS.—Jan. 3, 740 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. I. Judis, a son.

TOBY.—Jan. 6, 723 8th Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Toby, a son.

VAN GELDEREN.—Jan. 5, 515 West 171st St., to Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Van Gelderen, a daughter.

WILSON.—Jan. 5, 146 West 62d St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Wilson, a daughter.

Engaged.

ALBERT—STONE.—Ethel G. Stone to Julius H. Albert.

ARMBUSTER—SCHIVER.—Louisa A. Schiver to Otto F. Armbuster.

BARETZ—FEINSTEIN.—Laura Feinstein to Charles Baretz.

BOCKSER—FRIEDENBERG.—Esther Friedenberg to David Bockser.

BOSSAK—WEISER.—Gussie Weiser to Louis Bossak.

COOPER—SEITZ.—Matilda Seitz to William H. Cooper.

FEITLER—MAYER.—Rita Mayer to Julius Feitler.

FURMANSKY—LEVINE.—Sophie Levine to Herman Furmansky.

HIRSCH—LEVY.—Edna Levy to Nathan Hirsch.

HOROWITZ—QUITTNER.—Cora Quittner to Samuel Horowitz.

KAPLAN—MOSSLER.—Bessie G. Mossler to M. L. Kaplan.

KAUFMAN—HOLLANDER.—Nellie E. Hollander to Dr. Isidore Kaufman.

KOTT—CROHN.—Minnie Crohn to William Kott.

KRIEGER—KLOTZ.—Carrie L. Klotz to Max C. Krieger.

LEVY—STADHOLZ.—Frances Stadholz to Moses W. Levy.

LEVY—WOHLGEMUTH.—Johanna Wohlgemuth to Dr. Albert L. Levy.

MAY—SCHOENHOLZ.—Sadie Schoenholz to Louis May.

MEYERS—WEISS.—Lydia Weiss to J. S. Meyers.

MORRIS—DAVIS.—Selma Davis to Lee Morris.

NEULINGER—JELLINEK.—Bertha Neulinger to Max Jellinek.

PFAUTZ—WIMPFHEIMER.—Bertha Wimpfheimer to Loren S. Pfautz.

PHILLIPS—DWORSKY.—Stella Dworsky to Abraham S. Phillips.

REINBERG—SILVERSTEIN.—Ruth Silverstein to James Reinberg.

ROSENBERG—LEES.—Amelia Myers to Hyman D. Rosenberg.

ROSENSON—LEBENSTEIN.—Gertrude Lebenstein to Theodore M. Rosenson.

SCHMIDT—HORN.—Henriette B. Horn to Jess B. Schmidt.

SHAGAM—SCHWARTZ.—Essie Schwartz to Jack Shagam.

SIEGEL—GOLDBERG.—Ruth Goldberg to Albert Siegel.

SILVERMAN — DREYSPOOL. — Lyra Dreyspool to Joseph Silverman.

WISAN—BERNSTEIN.—Eva Bernstein to Samuel Wisan.

WORTZMAN—TEPSER.—Clara Tepser to Herman F. Wortzman.

Married.

ENNERS—ERHARDT. — Henrietta Charlotte Erhardt to William Enners, privately, at the parsonage of her father, the Rev. Frederick C. Erhardt, 1,062 Herkimer St., Brooklyn.

HOFFMAN—AYRES.—On Jan. 8, 1915, John Ellis Hoffman of New York to Anne Gertrude, daughter of the late William M. Ayres of Philadelphia.

GOLDMAN—BAEDER.—Jan. 3, Ethel Baeder to John Goldman.

JERSKEY—CAHN.—Jan. 6, Sadie E. Cahn to William J. Jerskey.

KOHN—MANN.—Jan. 5, Irma Mann to Samuel Kahn.

STERN—FOWLER.—Jan. 7, Louis Fowler to M. J. Stern.

Brooklyn.

BIRS—PIPE.—Jan. 7, Alice D. Pipe to Charles A. Birs.

Died.

BABCOCK.—On Sunday, Jan. 10, at his residence, 205 West 57th St., of pneumonia, Lemuel Hollingsworth Babcock. Funeral private. Boston papers please copy.

BLOCK.—On Saturday, Jan. 9, at Pelham Manor, N. Y., Dolene S., beloved wife of Herman W. Block. Funeral will be held in Baltimore this afternoon.

BRANIGAN.—After a long illness, Stephen J. Branigan, on Sunday, Jan. 10, at his residence, 234 East 5th St., Flatbush. Solemn requiem mass will be celebrated in the Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, East 4th St. and Fort Hamilton Parkway, Jan. 13, at 10 A. M. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

BRADFORD.—At his residence, 234 West 21st, Henry Clark Bradford, in the 51st year of his age.

PAYNE WHITNEY OPENS $250,000 COURT TENNIS BUILDING --- BASEBALL --- ATHLETICS

$250,000 TENNIS BUILDING OPENED

Payne Whitney Host to Notable Gathering of Sportsmen on His Estate at Manhasset.

JAY GOULD WIELDS RACQUET

World's Champion Amateur Dedicates Home of Court Tennis in Match with Walter Kinsella.

Payne Whitney formally opened yesterday a $250,000 court tennis building on his estate at Manhasset, L. I. It is the most costly and elaborately appointed structure of its kind in the world. In addition to a perfect court for indoor sport, a swimming pool, Turkish baths and other comforts for physical training during the cold weather have been added to the luxurious appointments of the building. Under a glass roof with perfect sunlight, the opening of this modern theatre of sport was inaugurated yesterday in the presence of probably the largest aggregation of amateur sportsmen ever assembled.

The invitations were limited to those who had played a prominent part in the world of amateur sport. These included poloists, who had taken part in international contests, tennis and racquet players, amateur horsemen, who have competed in contests on Long Island and other race meets in the East; college oarsmen and athletes who have played a prominent part in competition devoted to this form of sport, and society men who are well known on the turf and field.

Champions, past and present, accepted the invitation of Payne Whitney to celebrate the opening of this unique building, and as a feature a court tennis match was played between Jay Gould, the world's amateur champion, and Walter A. Kinsella, who is recognized as the leading professional in this branch of sport in the country. The contest between these two exponents of court tennis was one of the most exciting witnessed in this country for many years, and the result proved an overwhelming victory for Mr. Gould, who defeated his opponent in three straight sets by the scores of 7—5, 6—4, 6—3.

Court Named After Racing Stable.

The opening of the Greentree Tennis Court has been looked forward to for some time, and it represents the latest and most approved arrangement for the playing of the now popular Winter pastime. Greentree is the name of Mrs. Payne Whitney's racing stables. Payne Whitney has long been recognized as one of the foremost exponents of court tennis, and it is his intention to hold a series of amateur competitions which will bring together the leading amateurs of this country.

Almost regal in appointment the new court tennis building on the Whitney estate is a fitting adjunct to the magnificent mansion which adjoins it. The building is of Corinthian design, and built of firestone. The columns are massive and support three arches in the front, while the sides are of open design to admit all the light possible. The main entrance is through a column of pillars which support a glass-paneled roof. The foundations are brick, corresponding in color to the main structure, while the architectural effects are substantial and classic.

The court tennis building is connected with the Whitney mansion by a glass-covered passage to an elaborately furnished reception room. Beyond this is the court on which the matches will be played. On the floor below a most perfectly appointed swimming pool 30 by 15 feet awaits the players who may desire to take a plunge after the contest on the floor above. At the northern end of the pool is a Turkish bath, with skilled attendants, while on the east side are rooms that will accommodate fifty guests. At the extreme end of the building are rooms for the employes and professionals of the court, and an extension at the end of the building affords ample accommodation for fifty automobiles.

In addition to the lounging rooms and other conveniences, a reading room and retiring apartment adjoin the main floor, and every facility for physical culture is in evidence in all parts of the building.

Notable Sportsmen as Guests.

In order to fittingly celebrate the opening of this remarkable home of court tennis, Payne Whitney invited the leaders of amateur sport from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Washington, St. Louis, Montreal, and other centres. Among those who attended the opening ceremonies were George Fales, Jr., Milton S. Barger, Philip Boyer, S. D. Babcock, C. D. Barnes, J. W. Barney, Nicholas Biddle, Harold Blanchard, George H. Brooke, F. S. Brown, Haywood C. Broun, Henry W. Bull, Arthur S. Burden, W. P. Burden, W. P. Burden, E. Byers, Oliver S. Campbell, Henry Case, Robert K. Case, Louis S. Chandler, R. W. Chandler, D. Cawford Clark, George C. Clark, George C. Clark, Jr., Louis C. lark, Jr., Joshua rane, H. H. urtiss, John utler, . Suydan utting, Fulton utting, Jr., Sherman Day, W. B. Dinsmore, Earl Dodge, J. Gordon Douglas, harles D. Draper, W. Butler Duncan, S. B. Dunn Richmond D. Fearing, Reginald Fink, A. R. Fish, Sidney W. Fish, John Freeland, Philip L. Foster, Edgar Freeland, Francis P. Garvan, Robert W. Goelet, Hayland Gallett, H. G. Gray, Otto Grunner, Gilbert C. Greenway, George J. Gould, Jay Gould, Eugene Hale, Jr., W. Hazard, Frederick Havemeyer, T. A. Havemeyer, G. M. Hecksher, S. Hooper Hooper, Philip D. Haughton, J. W. Henning, William H. Tevis Huhn, H. H. Hunewell, Ford Huntington, R. P. Huntington, E. Townsend Irving, Justice J. Ferederick Kernochan, M. R. Kernochan, Edward W. Jewett, H. K Knapp, Maurice La Montagne, Rene La Montagne, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., C. S. Lee, John Longacre, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., James B. Lowell, Joseph M. MacDonald, Clarence H. Mackay, Alexander Morton, James A. McCrea, E. A. McCullough, John H. McCullough, Devereux Milburn, John G. Milburn, Jr., Paul D. Mills, Maxwell Norman, E. L. Norton, Morton S. Raton, Douglas Palke, John S. Phipps, J. H. Prentiss, Frank L. Polk, William Potter, Percy R. Pyne, Roy A. Rainey, P. M. Robertson, E. M. Roche, C. T. Russell, Charles E. Sands, William H. Sands, Denis Sawyer, Edgar T. Scott, Hugh D. Scott, Herbert M. Sears, Philip P. Sears, Henry W. Slocum, J. Hopkins Smith, Jr., Horace C. Stebbins, R. H. Stears, Philip S. Stockton, Arthur P. Sturgis, J. R. Swan, James B. Taller, T. Suffern Taller, W. P. Thompson, Warren Lloyd, L. Warden, Granville L. Waterbury, John C. Waterbury, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Lawrence Waterbury, Johph W. Wear, Charles D. Wetmore, J. Whigham, Harry Payne Whitney, Payne Whitney, R. H. Williams, Jr., George L. Wrenn, Robert D. Wrenn, Harold S. Vanderbilt, and S. von Stack.

The professional court tennis and racquet element was represented by Tom Pettitt of Boston, William Pettitt, Walter A. Kinsella, George Standing, Fred Thompson, Frank Forrester, Arthur Forrester, Edward Rogers, Jack White, Robert Moore, Robert Moors, Jr., John Davis, Jock Soutar, Walter J. Baldwin, and Tommy Shortell.

The ceremonies attending the celebration of the opening of this unique court started on Saturday with a doubles court tennis competition for a cup offered by Payne Whitney, bt the real opening was held yesterday with Gould and Kinsella as the feature of the event.

Gould Plays His Best Game.

That Mr. Gould still retains his position as leading court tennis player of the world was demonstrated with his match against Kinsella. In view of the remarkable playing of the squash club professional in England last year when he accompanied Joshua Crane through Europe it was expected that the world amateur champion would be extended to his limit to win, but after the first set in spite of the fact that he conceded odds of half fifteen for a bisque he overwhelmed his opponent.

His railroad service which had won him a number of victories in England was met by a master of the game and his ability to play the side ball for a boasted force to thededans was nullified by the remarkable ability of his opponent.

For the first time in his career Jay Gould was opposed to a competitor who played a game similar to his own, and his nervousness was apparent when the professional secured a lead which threatened to depose him from his title, in spite of the fact that he was conceding slight odds. it was not until he had measured his opponent's playing ability that he showed his true form, and from this point he demonstrated conclusively his right to the world's amateur title by playing a superior game and outmanouvuring his professional opponent.

When once in the lead, the result was not in doubt, and Jay Gould drew his opponent from the advantageous positions on the court and then drove the ball in almost every conceivable position which prevented Kinsella from making any accurate returns.

From a scientific standpoint, Jay Gould played perhaps the best game of his career. His shots for the tambour, grill, and dedans were made with deadly effect, while his direction for the winning openings were made with an accuracy that was almost startling. Although he defeated his opponent in three straight sets, he frankly admitted after the contest that it was he hardest game of his career. The score follows:

FIRST SET.

Gould	0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—7
Kinsella	1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—5

SECOND SET.

Gould	1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1—6
Kinsella	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0—6

THIRD SET.

Gould	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1—6
Kinsella	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0—3

POLO PLAYERS UNINJURED.

Members of thhe British Invading Team on the Firing Line.

From a letter received by a prominent member of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club it is learned that all the English polo players who visited here last Spring, and incidentally recaptured the international trophy, have escaped injury so far in the war.

Major Frederick W. Barrett and Capt. H. A. Tomlison, both of whom were with the first British forces which landed on the Continent and have seen plenty of hard service, were in London for the Christmas holidays. As their furlough was only for three days, they have now returned to the front. They were in the thick of the fighting and had many thrilling experiences, through which they came unscathed.

That the ponies which these officers used in the campaign made a remarkably fine showing, outclassing other larger mounts for speed, endurance, and ability to travel long distances on scant rations, will interest army men here who have maintained that the modern polo pony of about fifteen hands is an ideal type for the American cavalry type.

Capt. Leslie St. George Cheape is also back in England, where he has been assigned by the authorities to the task of training a new cavalry regiment. He is now working steadily to get his men into shape at Newbury, Berks. The whereabouts of Capt. Vivian N. Lockett is not known by his friends in London, but the word received from the War Office is that he is safe.

Major Barrett was Captain of the victorious British team and played at No. 3, Capt. Tomlinson was No. 1, who surprised "Larry" Waterbury, while Lockett, playing at back, was the bulwark of the challengers' defense.

While none of the officers who actually came over to this country have been injured, when the letter was written, news has come from the front of the injury to another player who took part in the preliminary practice in Spain and is well known over here, that is Capt. "Billy" Palmes. It is said that he is seriously wounded. Young Grenfell and Lord Wodehouse have been reported killed.

Other polo players not candidates at any time for the last team, but prominent in the game, and some of whom have played out in California, including Lord Alister Innes-Kerr, Capt. J. F. Harrison, and Lionel Hope Hawkins of the First Dragoon Guards, brother of Anthony Hope, the novelist and rated last year as the finest polo player in India, have either been killed or seriously wounded.

Early in the war Lord Wimborne, who financed the invading team, held a commission in the Blues. But now he has a much more important position, that of Viceroy of Ireland. Wimborne is one of the few supporters of Home Rule in the House of Lords, and there is but little doubt that his support of this measure and his close connection with Winston Churchill had much to do with the difficulties which were put in his way by others prominent in the English polo set when he challenged for the cup.

The fact that Major Barrett and other members of the successful team were Irishmen and that the balance of the pony strength rested with the young Irish mounts on which the team depended has not hurt Lord Wimborne's popularity in the Emerald Isle.

Many Ties in Shoot.

It was a red letter day at the traps of the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday. Twenty-five men, the largest muster so far this season, competed for the various prizes, and full scores were returned in every one of the six matches decided. Fourteen men tied with full scores in the shoot for the Accumulation Cup, the leg for which was finally won after several shoot-offs by Dr. G. H. Martin. Thirteen men tied in the shoot for the Take Home Trophy, but Ralph L. Spotts won the prize with a "perfect" score. He and D. F. McMahon tied with 120 each out of the possible 125 in the 100-"bird" scratch shoot, and in the shoot-off McMahon proved the winner. In the match for the Monthly Cup there were 111 ties at full scores of 25. A. L. Iselin, with his handicap of one, was the winner of the leg. A. W. Church, shooting with a handicap of 3, won the leg for the Visitors' Cup, with a full score, after a shoot-off with six others. B. M. Higginson and D. F. McMahon were the winners of the ten and fifteen "bird" scratch shoots, respectively, both returning full scores. On account of darkness the winner of the 100-"bird" handicap shoot could not be decided until next week.

Offutt Leads at Traps.

Z. C. Offutt, a member of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, who has lived in Louisville, Ky., for some years, made his first appearance at the firing line this season at the weekly shoot, and he celebrated the occasion by winning three out of the six matches scheduled. First he went the 10-"bird" scratch shoot with a full score; then, with a handicap of 1, he captured the leg for the Accumulation Cup by returning the only full score of 25, and he came out at the end of the series with a score of 95, making him high scratch man for the day. There were three shoot-offs for the take-home trophy between C. P. Cranbery and Alfred Stoddard, Cranbery finally winning. Z. C. Offutt, G. P. Cranbery, D. Glriat, and A. Stoddard each won a leg for the monthly cup, and Alfred Stoddard won the leg for the distance handicap, returning 22 os his score, shooting from 19 yards. The club holds the first of three interclub shoots next Saturday. The second will be at the Bayside Yacht Club traps and the third at the traps of the Marine and Field Club.

Shooting Honors for Lewis.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Jan. 10.—Tracy H. Lewis again carried off the major part of the events at the traps of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club this afternoon. He began his shooting today under auspicious conditions when he scored a perfect string in a ten-bird scratch. He won the twenty-five-target handicap by breaking 23 for a total of 24, and tieing with D. E. Smith, whom he defeated in the shoot-off. Lewis also won a leg on the monthly cup. Hazen L. Hoyt, Jr., the scratch man, won the leg on the yearly cup by breaking 22 out of a string of 25.

Golf Pool Tourney at Doyle's.

There are twelve entries in the golf pool tournament which begins tonight at Doyle's Forty-second Street Academy. Each game will be of eighteen holes. Tonight's match will bring together W. J. Hayes and James Beatty. An English tournament as well as a pocket billiard handicap will also start tonight. J. Rayne and H. Roberts, will play in the former, while N. Smith and J. Reynolds will meet in the latter.

DONOVAN SCOUTING FOR NEW PLAYERS

Yankees' Leader Combing the Bushes for Talent—Detroit School for Managers.

Although Wild Bill Donovah, the new manager of the Yankees, is out on a trip to swing the delinquent Yankees into line, it is expected that when he returns to New York at the end of the week, he will have something surprising to announce in regard to new players. The three Yankees who have not joined the fold are Peckinpaugh, Roy Hartzell, and Pete Daley. He will visit these players and it is pretty certain that he will come back with their signed contracts in his pockets. All three players are holding out for more salary.

The feature of Donovan's mysterious trip, which will have an important bearing on the future of the Yankees, is his effort to get new players. On account of his long experience in both the Nationtl and American Leagues, and his two years' experience as manager of the Providence International League club Donovan has kept in touch with baseball men from coast to coast.

When he left this city suddenly last week, Donovan had his trip all planned and he had in mind several young players he will make an effort to land before he returns.

Before going away, Wild Bill had something interesting to say about the large number of managers that the Detroit club has turned out to leagues all over the country. Donovan recalled a long list of players, all of whom made their mark as managers. Donovan says that Frank J. Navin has developed more managers than any club owner in the major leagues.

"Among the numerous managers who have graduated from Detroit," said Wild Bill, "are Bill Coughlin, who managed both Reading and Scranton, 'Kid' Elberfeld, former manager of the Yankees and Chattanooga; 'Ducky' Holmes, who managed in several of the minors; 'Jimmy' Barrett, who once managed the Milwaukee club, Charley Carr, formerly manager of Indianapolis and Kansas City; Charley O'Leary, who led the Indianapolis club for a short time; Fred Payne, who once led the Syracuse club; 'Bobby' Lowe, who held the reins in Grand Rapids; 'Jim' McGuire, once manager of the Cleveland Naps; 'Jimmy' Casey, once leader at Toronto; 'Joe' Yeager, who led the Montreal club; 'Johnny' Burns, who managed at New London, Conn.; Cy Ferry, once manager of Pittsfield; Frank Dillon, formerly manager at Los Angeles."

Capt. T. L. Huston, one of the new owners of the Yankees, would be more than pleased if he could sign Dick Kinsella as scout for the Yankees but he has not the faintest idea that he could spirit him away from the Giants. Recently, while talking to a baseball man, Capt. Huston asked for some advice about getting new players for the Yankees. This baseball man then told the new owner that if he could get Dick Kinsella for a scout and give his manager, Bill Donovan, free rein in engaging players, he would not have to worry about the team. There is not even a remote chance of the Yankees getting Kinsella, but a good scout, who is said to be under consideration by the new owners, is Joe Kelley, former manager of the Toronto Club of the International League. Kelley is a close friend of Manager McGraw, who strongly advocated him as a scout.

Manager McGraw of the Giants only smiles when asked his opinion of the Federal League suit against Organized Baseball. The Giant leader says he hopes that he will be asked to testify for the defense in the case because he would be only too glad to tell the court how Organized Ball has improved the game. "If I could just tell them the difference in the game today and the conditions of twenty years ago, it would open somebody's eyes and, I'll show just how much our National game has been improved by Organized Ball."

Hank O'Day, the deposed manager of the Chicago Cubs, will not have to go hunting for a job next season, as the National, American, and Federal League have all made him offers to join their umpire staffs. O'Day is one of the most experienced judges of play in the game, and the probabilities are that the National League will not let him get away. If O'Day does resume umpiring in the National League, one of the most interesting situations which could arise, is a play in which three managers of the Cubs would take part. For example, with the Braves and the Cubs playing, it will be interesting to see the result when Johny Evers slides into the plate with Roger Bresnahan catching and O'Day judging the play. Fur would fly.

The Jacksonville (Fla. baseball club is making a strong effort to bring the Athletics and the Boston Braves together in a series of exhibition games during the Spring training season, but it is stated that the feeling is so strong between Connie Mack and George Stallings that they will not approve of the proposition. Last Fall, before the world's series, Mack and Stallings had a run-in in Philadelphia because Mack would not allow the Braves to practice on Shibe Park at certain hours of the day. The Braves will train at Macon, Ga., this Spring, while the Athletics will be at Jacksonville. It is stated that Mack was willing to play in an exhibition series but that Stallings objected strongly. The Jacksonville people have not given up hope of pursuading Stallings to play the Athletics and bury the hatchet.

Tallies Point for Opponents.

The hockey club of the Saegkill Golf Club defeated the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club seven yesterday afternoon at Yonkers, the score being 4 to 2. At the end of the first half the Saegkill players were leading by 3 to 2. One of the peculiar features of the match was that Benton, who was playing centre for Saegkill, scored one of the goals which counted for his opponents. There was a scrimmage near his own cage, and he by accident passed the puck into Saegkill's net. The line-up:

Saegkill.	Position.	Scarsdale.
Von Wedel	Goal	Duncan
Lasher	Point	G. Smith
H. Philips	Cover point	Leeds
Benton	Centre	Cravath
S. Philips	Rover	Wadelton
Clark	Left wing	H. Smith
Leys	Right wing	Hunt

Goals—Saegkill, S. Philips (3,) Benton; Scarsdale, Cravath, Benton.

Early Tie in Hockey League.

The St. Nicks and Irish-American A. C. hockey teams are tied for the lead in the Amateur Hockey League race, each team having won one game. The Crescents and Hockey Club have each lost one, while the Boston A. A. has yet to play its first game. The tie for first place will likely be broken this week, as the St. Nicks will play the strong Boston A. A. team Saturday night at the Boston Arena, while Harvard and Princeton are playing at the St. Nicholas Rink, and the Irish-Americans will play the Crescents at the local rink Thursday night.

Weston Handball Champion.

Winning two of the three matches played on the Harlem River handball courts yesterday, John Weston won the annual singles handball tournament of the Metropolitan Rowing Club. Second prize went to Mike Murphy, and third honors were annexed by Robert Hyland. In the opening match Weston disposed of Murphy, 21—3, 16—21, 21—12. Murphy then triumphed over Hyland in straight sets, 21—18, 21—3, after which the latter gave Weston the hardest fight he encountered in the tournament. The champion was forced to his limit to win, taking the first set, 21—20, losing the second by the same score, and then capturing the third set also by a count of 21—20. Jim Patten and J. McGronin triumphed over Tom Taffe and George Simons, 21—9, 19—21, 21—10, in a doubles match, the finals of which will be decided next Sunday.

SCHOOLBOY HARRIERS BEST

Brooklyn Evening High Team Leads in Atlas Invitation Run.

Sixty-five athletes took part in the unsanctioned invitation road run held in Brooklyn yesterday by the Atlas Club. No prizes were awarded, notwithstanding that a team score was kept, so that none of the contestants is in much danger of suspension by the A. A. U. Brooklyn Evening High School representatives finished second, sixth, eighth, tenth, and twelfth for the low score of 38. The St. Agnes A. C. was second, with 60, and the Knights of St. Anthony, third, with 62. Six clubs finished five men.

First individual honors went to Andy Craw, the Presentation Club's premier distance runner, who took the lead at the outset, and was never headed. J. McNeil, a clubmate of Craw's, who has shown several fine exhibitions recently, finished third, behind Hugh Roden, of the Brooklyn Evening High School, who last week won the sanctioned novice run of the Long Island A. C. A. Fredericks, an 8-year-old youngster, from the Kings County A. A., went over the course with the older athletes, despite the protest of the club officials. Finish of first twenty:

A. Craw, Presentation Club, 19:45; H. Roden, Brooklyn Evening H. S., 20:22; J. McNeill, Presentation Club, 20:26; C. Heller, Knights of St. Anthony, 20:45; W. Lindfors, Knights of St. Anthony, 20:50; J. Roden, Brooklyn Evening High School, 21:03; J. Lorenz, St. Agnes A. C., 21:03; A. Hunderman, Brooklyn Evening High School, 21:45; A. Lorenz, St. Agnes A. C., 21:55; V. Di Clemente, Brooklyn Evening High School, 21:58; J. McDevitt, Presentation Club, 22:05; M. Deis, Knights of St. Anthony, 22:44; A. Carey, St. Agnes A. C., 22:48; A. Colombo, Brooklyn Evening High School, 22:58; J. Weston, Atlas Club, 23:05; L. Shaumann, Brooklyn Evening High School, 23:10; W. Wallace, Knights of St. Anthony, 23:20; R. Jannuzle, Knights of St. Anthony, 23:28.

THE SCORE.

	Total.
Brooklyn E. H. S.	2 6 8 10 12 — 38
St. Agnes A. C.	7 9 11 15 18 — 60
Knights of St. Anthony	1 5 14 17 20 — 62
Presentation Club	1 3 13 23 24 — 64
Kings County A. A.	32 33 34 35 36 —170
Atlas Club	17 25 38 40 42 50—212

Visitors Win Pastime Events.

Walkers and runners of the Pastime Athletic Club were out in force yesterday, two events being staged by the Bronx organization for the benefit of their visitors. W. Koch of the St. Anselm's A. C., proved too fast for the big crowd of harriers, who chased over the regular four and a quarter mile course, while C. Cullen of the Mohawk A. C., with one minute and a half allowance, outfooted all his rivals in a walking contest over a similar route. K. F. Hearns of the Pastime A. C., first scratch man to finish, crossed the tape in fourth position. Summary of the run:

W. Koch, St. Anselm's A. C., 27:00; D. Frazier, Bronx C. H., 27:50; R. Ferguson, Pastime A. C., 28:00; S. B. Hindleman, Pastime A. C., 28:22; P. Murphy, Pastime A. C., 28:33; R. Summers, College Point Y. M. C., 28:40; R. Schwartz, unattached, 28:43; T. Ewade, Kalwa A. C., 29:00; E. Gwakolapte, Greek-American A. C., 29:10; J. Friedman, Y. M. H. A., Bronx, 29:11.

How they finished in the walk: H. Cullen, Mohawk A. C., (1:30,) 35:25; S. Meyerson, unattached, (8:00,) 42:40; L. Mullane, unattached, (8:00,) 42:45; K. F. Hearns, Pastime A. C., (scratch,) 35:25; J. J. Erwig, Millrose A. C., (scratch,) 35:43; J. Birch, Pastime A. C., (1:30,) 37:37; J. Lobos, unattached, (3:30,) 39:38; J. Macfadden, Glencoe A. C., (1:30,) 37:56; J. Farrell, Bronx Church House, (4:30,) 41:56; S. Schwed, unattached, (8:00,) 45:43; A. Arnold, Pastime A. C., (3:30,) 41:17; E. Schless, unattached, (3:30,) 41:54; J. Ryan, Pastime A. C., (4:30,) 43:08; A. Davis, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) 37:25; H. Lowenthal, unattached, (8:00,) 47:25; L. Kohn, unattached, (8:00,) 47:26; D. McKiernan, unattached, (8:00,) 47:30; P. McLoughlin, unattached, (8:00,) 47:40.

O'Connor and Flynn Victors.

Jim O'Connor, the New York Athletic Club distance runner, and Pat Flynn, former champion of Ireland, and now a representative of the Irish-American A. C., were easy victors in the approximate five and nine mile runs, respectively, held under the auspices of the Morningside A. A. in Harlem yesterday. O'Connor, in winning, made a new course record of 25 minutes 19 seconds, while Flynn jogged over the nine-mile route in the good time of 46 minutes 16 seconds. L. Metzer and T. Halpin of the Morningsides, were second and third respectively to the New York A. C. athlete, while A. Morris, Smart Set A. C., and C. Nelson, Morningsides, led the pursuit of Flynn. The summaries:

Five-Mile Run.—J. O'Connor, New York A. C., 25:19; L. Metzger, Morningside A. C., 25:39; T. Halpin, Morningside A. C., 25:58; C. Miller, unattached, 26:00; D. Nelson, Morningside A. C., 26:10; F. Kieser, Morningside A. C., 26:32; C. Timmins, Morningside A. C., 26:58; J. Hanley, Morningside A. C., 27:22; P. Burns, Bronx Church House, 27:42; V. Deangelo, Salem-Crescent A. C., 28:15; F. Casey, Morningside A. C., 28:40; C. Kelly, unattached, 29:22; E. Hanley, Morningside A. C., 29:29; H. Donohue, Hillside A. A., 29:35; Cy Young, unattached, 29:46.

Nine-Mile Run.—P. Flynn, Irish-American A. C., 46:16; A. Morris, Smart Set A. C., 48:22; C. Nelson, Morningside A. C., 49:33; J. O'Meara, unattached, 49:45; T. Harris, Salem-Crescent A. C., 50:15; W. Jordan, unattached, 50:30; A. Larsen, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., 51:03; G. Kirkwood, Morningside A. C., 51:35; J. J. Cullen, unattached, 52:05; C. H. Fraser, Adelphi S. C., 52:30; Al Wunchel, Hoboken Harriers, 52:57; H. H. Harris, Adelphi Social Club, 53:01.

Bronx Church Runners Win Twice.

Perfect weather brought a good field of harriers to the mark in the six-and-one-half-mile run held by St. Anselm's A. C. yesterday. J. J. Costello of the Bronx Church House showed his heels to the rest of the field and was clocked in 36:50, while H. Parkinson of Bradhurst F. C. and W. Rozette of the Irish-American A. C. followed him in order.

J. B. Kielly, also of the Bronx Church House, established a new season record for the three-and-one-quarter-mile course, covering the distance in the fast time of 16:20. His clubmate, J. Manning, finished second, being closely pressed by H. Jameson of the Mohawk A. C.

Six-and-one-half-mile finish: J. J. Costello, Bronx Church House, 36:50; H. Parkinson, Bradhurst F. C., 37:00; W. Rozette, Irish-American A. C., 38:25; R. Brand, St. Anselm A. C., 38:35; F. Verano, Mohawk A. C., 38:50; W. Collins, Union Settlement A. C., 39:45; Cy DuBois, St. Anselm A. C., 40:30; T. O'Connor, St. Anselm A. C., 40:30; W. Hannon, St. Anselm A. C., 41:15; G. Rouse, St. Anselm A. C., 41:40; F. Ballie, Union Settlement A. C., 42:00.

The leaders in the three-and-one-half-mile run: J. B. Kiely, Bronx Church House, 1:20; J. Manning, Bronx Church House, 16:55; H. Jameson, Mohawk A. C., 17:05; J. O'Connor, Millrose A. A., 17:20; P. Lally, Union Settlement A. C., 17:30; J. Lang, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., 17:35; C. Holland, St. Anselm A. C., 17:40; W. J. McGuire, unattached, 17:40; G. Gunther, Bronx Church House, 17:50; E. Kiernan, St. Anselm A. C., 18:00; H. Hartman, Union Settlement A. C., 18:05; G. Relhards, Xavier A. A., 18:10; D. Hurley, St. Anselm A. C., 18:30; L. Young, St. John's A. C., 18:55; W. Raklas, Greek-American A. C., 19:50.

Another Triumph for Carroll.

Tom Carroll of the Long Island A. C. registered another triumph in his club's weekly three-and-a-half-mile road run in Brooklyn yesterday, running easily over the course in 18:21. The runner-up was I. R. Bistrom of the Norwegian A. C., who finished forty yards behind Carroll. Third place was captured by C. Olson, also of the Norwegian A. C. The first ten finished in the following order: Tom Carroll, Long Island A. C., 18:21; I. R. Bistrom, Norwegian A. C., 18:30; C. Olson, Norwegian A. C., 18:35; A. Steuer, Putnam A. C., 18:36; M. Lisser, Putnam A. C., 18:40; V. Nicastro, unattached, 18:43; F. Nolan, Auburn A. C., 18:45; A. Bennett, Putnam A. C., 18:46; H. Gage, Putnam A. C., 18:46; C. Driscoll, unattached, 18:48.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
January Shoe Clearance.
Small End Lots from our own stock.
Newest Lasts

Mahogany, Tan and Black Calf
$2.85 pair, regularly $4.00
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Dancing Pumps, $2.50; reg. $4.98
Incomplete sizes, but great values.

WEEKS, 48, IN DEAD HEAT IN 7-MILE RUN

Veteran Sets Fast Pace and Leads Pennant A. C. Field Nearly All the Way.

O. S. Weeks, the 48-year-old distance runner of the Pennant Athletic Club, matched his speed and endurance against eight youngsters in a seven-mile road run conducted by his club yesterday, and ran a dead heat with his clubmate, Tom Kane, each covering the route in forty-eight minutes flat.

Weeks has been a runner for more than thirty years, competing in innumerable road runs, and about half a dozen marathons, but he shows no ill effect from his long and strenuous competitions.

Yesterday Weeks went out early in the race to make the pace, and it was a fast one he set. Kane kept close to him throughout, and when he found it impossible to make the "old boy" check his speed he made no effort in the last 200 yards to pass him, so they crossed the finish line together.

In addition to the seven-mile event, a four-mile run and walk were held by the Pennant Club. Sidney Jackson, the colored runner of the Irish-American A. C., was returned the winner in the former event, while G. Kuppler of the Grace A. C. was the peer of the walkers. Good-sized fields competed in all three events. Summary of the seven-mile run:

O. S. Weeks, Pennant A. C., 48:00; Tom Kane, Pennant A. C., 48:00; Tip O'Neil, unattached, 48:21; George Brodmerkel, St. Mary's A. C., 48:29; J. Turley, Pennant A. C., 48:36; H. Rutz, unattached, 48:41; M. Moore, Argyle A. A., 48:57; C. Schiller, Pennant A. C., 50:01.

The men finished as follows in the four-mile run:

Sidney Jackson, Irish-American A. C., 24:11; Charles Blankenburg, Bronx Church House, 24:13; David Goldman, Bronxdale A. C., 24:30; Edward Forshay, Mohawk A. C., 24:45; W. Boak, Trinity Club, 25:15; M. Vregler, unattached, 25:20; J. Kirchbauer, Trinity Club, 25:23; J. Binder, unattached, 25:28; P. Collman, Morningside A. C., 25:32; J. Prelr, Pennant A. C., 25:41.

The first ten in the walk were timed as follows:

G. Kuppler, Grace A. C., 36:00; M. Martin, Pennant A. C., 36:02; J. Hotz, Pennant A. C., 36:06; J. Gershaulk, unattached, 36:14; J. Farrell, Bronx Church House, 36:20; M. Martin, Pennant A. C., 36:33; J. Stellar, Pennant A. C., 36:41; F. Fairbrother, Atlas A. C., 36:50; A. Watson, Bay Beach A. C., 36:58.

634 Entries for Millrose Games.

"This is unquestionably the largest and highest class entry for an indoor set of games that I have ever handicapped," was the remark of Herman Obertubessing, when he received 654 individual entries for the Millrose A. A. games on Thursday night in Madison Square Garden. The record total includes practically every national champion now in competition, and a representation of the entire track teams of nearly every club, large and small, in the cities of the East and Middle West, principally Chicago, Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York. Joe Loomis of the Chicago Athletic Club is expected to arrive in New York today to finish his special training. He is entered in three events in which he won national titles at Baltimore. Against him will be pitted such stars as Meredith and Lippincott of Philadelphia, Burns, Barwise, and High of Boston, Alvah Meyer, J. J. Eller, Gene Jennings, Stephenson, and many others equally as prominent in New York.

Toledo Wants Baseball Franchise.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 10.—Fifty thousand dollars has been raised by local business men for the transfer of the St. Paul American Association baseball team to this city. The Commerce Club will hold a meeting early in the week, which will be attended by Thomas Chivington, President of the league.

REINDEER LEADS FLEET.

Ice Yacht Makes Fast Time on the Shrewsbury River.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 10.—Ice yacht races, skating, and hockey were the winter sports enjoyed on the ice on the North Shrewsbury here today. The ideal weather brought over a thousand persons from the cities and neighboring towns, including many society folk from the Rumson and shore sections, who were down at their Summer homes on week-end parties.

Six of the independent fleet started in a six-mile race for points on a challenge pennant at 11:10:20. The Reindeer finished first at 11:59:53, and P. D. Q. II. second, at 12:01:20. The other yachts did not finish.

Light wind prevented afternoon races, and the ice yachts were turned over by the skippers to their wives and children, who sailed about the river and handled their fliers in veteran style. The youngest skiper at the tiller was Donald Sickels, son of Commander Ralph B. Sickels, who is not quite 3 years old yet. The child's mother and Mrs. Guy B. Sickels and eight-year-old daughter, Dorothy, were among the others who enjoyed the novel sport at the tiller.

One of the big attractions on the river was the new steel ice boat, the only one of its kind in the world, owned by W. A. Fletcher.

Two fast hockey games were played between teams from the north and south shores of the Shrewsbury, which were won by the north shore seven by the scores of 2—0 and 4—2.

Franklin Fisher Still in Ring.

Franklin Fisher, the veteran rider of the Empire City Wheelmen, made another attempt to convince his clubmates yesterday that he is "still in the ring" when he competed in the monthly "cork" race of the organization for the silver trophy donated by Mons. J. Nunziatta, who has taken a great interest in the club. Fisher did not win the race, but it was by the bare margin of half a wheel's length that Thomas Kennedy beat him over the line, after a grilling finish. Kennedy's victory does not give him the Nunziatta trophy, for it must be competed for twelve times, once a month, and the man scoring the greatest number of points gains possession of it. About forty riders faced the starter in yesterday's contest, and throughout the journey of about fifteen miles Fisher was well up with the leaders. A quarter-mile from home R. Rom jumped into the lead, only to lose it in the last 100 yards when Kennedy sprinted past him, closely followed by Fisher. The pair raced on even terms to the last ten yards, when Kennedy jumped to the front and kept there until he had crossed the finish mark. The position of the leaders was: First, Thomas Kennedy; second, Franklin Fisher; third, Rudolph Rom; fourth, E. Pezzoni; fifth, Harry Crofton.

Cyclists in Century Run.

Eight members of the Century Road Club of America took part yesterday in a hundred mile run over the roads of Long Island. The start was made at 9 o'clock in the morning, at Ninetieth Street and Fifth Avenue. The route then led across the Queensborough Bridge to Jamaica, where a stop was made. From Jamaica the cyclists traveled to Floral Park and from there to Hicksville. After riding to Amityville, the men returned to Hicksville, and after a rest started to Biltmore, riding along the Merrick Road to Freeport, past Rockville Centre and Valley Stream, thence to New York, where they arrived at 6:20 P. M. All the men were in good condition after the long journey.

The following Century Road Club of America officers were elected by mail vote for 1915: Centurian—Julius G. Schmidt. Secretary—Louis A. Prayese. Captain—Fred Hart. Lieutenant—Joe Zabolicky. The following were appointed chairmen of the different comittees: William Gould, race committee; William Lock, Century Committee; and L. A. Frayse, Pleasure Trip Committee.

Change in Golf Championship.

At the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association at the Waldorf last week, the dates for the open championship were announced as June 15, 16, 17 and 18, but it was added that this was merely a tentative arrangement, an ithat there might be a changed announced later. While the association has not sent out the official word of a change, it is certain that the announcement will come before long and that the date of the open championship will move forward to the week preceding that originally set. That will probably bring the first day's play on June 8.

WANT FRESHMEN TO COMPETE IN GAMES

Yale May Support Movement to Change the Intercollegiate Rules.

Althuogh the Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America has three times within the past five years turned down a constitutional amendment that would permit freshmen athletes to take part in the championship contests of the association, another attempt will be made at a meeting to be held here next Sunday to have the proposal adopted. It is believed that advocates of the measure have enlisted the support of Yale, which

SAYS CROW ABUSES ARE TO BE REMEDIED

Commissioner Sells Discusses Indian Problems and Tells of Progress in Reform.

LAND QUESTION PUZZLES

Secretary Lane Reports "Vigilant and Unceasing Effort" to Improve Conditions on Reservations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Cato Sells, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, made a statement today in response to the allegations contained in testimony taken by the joint Congressional Commission on Indian Affairs, in regard to conditions on the Crow Indian reservation and other Indian lands. Mr. Sells says in his statement that the testimony taken by the joint Congressional Commission, recently published, related almost entirely to occurrences under former administrations of the Indian Bureau. Abuses found to exist, he asserts, are being corrected as rapidly as possible.

Commissioner Sells's statement is accompanied by a short note signed by Franklin K. Lane, the Secretary of the Interior, who is the immediate superior of Mr. Sells, in which reference is made to a visit to the Crow reservation by Secretary Lane last year.

Here is Secretary Lane's note:

I visited the Crow Reservation last year and found much that I thought could be improved, and from that time until now we have made vigilant and unceasing effort to improve the conditions which arose under previous administrations. It is a matter of pride with me that the Indian shall see that this administration is a real friend, and that the Indian lands are his and being used by him. I have been kept in touch by Commissioner Sells with what has been done, and have helped in the direction and framing of the policies pursued, and I know that what has been done has been right and will prove beneficial to the Indians. FRANKLIN K. LANE.

Herewith in part is the statement of Commissioner Sells in response to the allegations made before the Joint Congressional Commission:

"There have recently appeared in several prominent newspapers statements about conditions on the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana. These statements relate almost entirely to occurrences under former administrations of Indian affairs, and where abuses have been found to exist they are being corrected as rapidly as dependable information sustaining the same is obtained. Substantial progress has been made, and our earnest efforts in this respect will continue.

"The situation involves the rights of individual Indians and also the rights and welfare of about 1,700 Indians in their tribal capacity. The principal resource of this reservation is its grazing land, which is divided into six districts. The charge has been made that the Indian allottees have not been compensated for the use of their individual allotments included in the several grazing pastures. But few of those allotments are fenced, and consequently they form a part of the open range, which the Indians themselves are clearly entitled to compensation for the use of their unfenced lands, and it has been decided that these allottees shall be fairly compensated in addition to their share in the tribal lease rentals. On the whole, it is a serious question of policy which is giving careful consideration, looking toward the working out of a plan which will be equitable both for the individuals who have allotments within the tribal pastures and the tribe as a whole. However, it involves both questions of law and fact which are more or less complicated.

"Within the last ninety days, after strenuous effort, there has been recovered from stock lessees on the Standing Rock Reservation in South Dakota, approximately $15,000 in payment of damages to the property of numerous individual allottees covering a period of years.

"Referring to the statement that the irrigation system is being maintained out of Indian funds for the benefit of the white man, it may be interesting to know that a maintenance fee is now being assessed against all land irrigated by the systems and instructions have recently been given to collect fees from all white water users whether owners or lessees.

"The statement that some of these Indian lands have been purchased by lessees and others is evidently based on the fact that one lessee has purchased several thousand acres of deceased Indians' lands where the heirs petitioned for its sale and where it was offered under sealed bids as provided by law. No land has been offered for sale recently and all proper precaution is being observed to prevent any one person or interest from securing such a holding as will amount to a monopoly.

"The withdrawal of the power site on the Crow Reservation was made in the interests of the Indians. This withdrawal prevents prejudicial action to the Indians and will operate to conserve this valuable resource for the benefit of the tribe.

"The statement that these Indians are in a starving condition is without foundation as is evidenced from the telegram from the Superintendent of the reservation dated Jan. 3, 1915, as follows:

Your wire today. No Crow Indians starving. Was in consultation with Shane, farmer at Reno, and Hargrave, farmer at Lodegrass yesterday. Called Foster, Big Horn farmer on telephone this afternoon and talked with others. None knew of any suffering, and they are watching for just such cases. Farmer Oberlander is only one I cannot reach, but Simon Bull Tail over from Pryor today and knows of no cases of starvation there. Farmers, stockmen, Indian police, field matrons, missionaries, physicians, and others whose duties take them among Indians are instructed to keep watch for real cases of distress and report them immediately. There will no doubt be some cases with the old people when bad weather sets in, but we are prepared to give prompt relief in all such cases.

"The charges of misconduct made against W. W. Scott when Superintendent of the Crow Reservation were referred to the Chief Inspector and Special Agent, who have made an investigation and reported that the charges were without merit.

"As a result of my visit to the Crow Reservation we have authorized the construction of a hospital as provided for in the Crow treaty; have commended the reconstruction of the boarding schools at the Crow Agency and at Pryor Creek; reorganized practically the entire force at the agency boarding school; abolished one live stock position, removed one stock man, and appointed another; accepted the resignation of three farmers and appointed more efficient men; appointed three field matrons, who have been equipped with proper conveyances to do field work, and have made several changes in the office force.

"The reorganization and industrial policy I have effected at the Crow Reservation exemplify our procedure on other reservations, as fast as they can be reached, throughout the entire Indian country."

SHOWS MERCY TO PRISONER

Mrs. Jones Won't Prosecute Man Who Pawned $1,500 Ring He Found.

When Thomas H. Sheehey of 326 West Ninety-first Street, conductor of a Fifth Avenue omnibus, was charged before Magistrate Marsh in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday with appropriating a $1,500 diamond ring belonging to Mrs. Mary Jones of 116 West Seventy-second Street, who is the mother of the suffragist, General Rosalie Jones, Edward R. Finch appeared as counsel for Mrs. Jones and said that she did not want to prosecute the case.

The ring was lost on Jan. 5, and Sheehey found it and pawned it. He was arrested by Detective Picho, but Mrs. Jones did not consider that the act was a theft, and it was found that Sheehey had a family and a good record as a conductor. Magistrate Marsh discharged him.

N. Y. U. Alumni Reorganization.

George E. Hewitt, Chairman of the committee recently appointed to draw up plans for the reorganization of the alumni of the Washington Square College of New York University, has just made his report. Members of the new association, according to Mr. Hewitt's plan, will be divided into three classes. Active members will be those who pay the regular annual dues. All other alumni will be associate members. The third class will consist of honorary members. The officers recommended are a President, a Vice President, and a Secretary-Treasurer.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions in the leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 9:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
500..	Brit.-Am. T., ordinary	18	17	18	+ ½
1,180..	Brit.-Am. T., ord. bearer.	18¼	17½	18¼	+ ¾
1,415..	Kelly S. Tire.	78	72½	76	+ 6
495..	Kelly S. Tire new 1st pf.	80	76	79	+ 1
125..	Kelly S. Tire new 2d pf.	101⅜	92¼	101¾	+ 8¾
530..	Nat. C. & S..	46⅝	44½	46⅝	+ 2⅝
570..	N. C. & S. pf.	95	94	94¾	— ⅛
3,400..	Rice & Hog.	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛
1,000..	R. & H. new.	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
100..	Savoy Oil.	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
7,700..	Ster. G., w. i.	4⅛	3⅝	4	..
1,750..	Tob. P. pf.	89½	86½	88	+ ¼
456..	U. C. Stores.	95¾	93	93½	+ 4½
39,500..	U. C. S. new.	9¾	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅜
300..	U. C. Stores pf., new.	11¾	11⅜	11½	..
11,500..	U. Profit S.	17⅜	16¼	16½	— ⅜
24,500..	U. P. S. new.	4⅜	4	4⅛	— ⅛
1,000..	Way. O. & G.	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
248..	Willys Over..	87	84	85⅜	+ ⅜
14,200..	World's Film.	5¾	4⅞	5	— ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

2,700..	A.-Am. Oil..	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
42..	Atl. Refing..	590	573	583	+ 10
13..	Ind.	43	41	43	+ 3½
74..	Buck. P. L..	115	113	115	+ 3
10..	Cumb. P. L.	52	52	52	— 5
50..	Eurek. P. L.	238	233	235	..
1,030..	I. P. L. w. i.	140	118	139½	+ 11½
50..	Ind. P. L..	105	99	105	+ 6½
201..	Natl. Tran..	38	37	37½	+ ½
11..	N. Y. Tran..	228	225	227	+ 7
35..	Nor. P. L..	94	92	93	+ 3
508..	Ohio Oil..	145	140	142	— 2
1,120..	Pierce O..	16¼	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅜
143..	P. Oil & G..	465	455	459	— 3
22..	Solar Ref..	255	235	255	— 8
227..	South P. Oil.	282	264	280	+ 20
17..	South. P. pf.	206	200	205	— 3
192..	S. Oil of C..	312	308	311	..
31..	S. Oil of Ind.	470	468	470	+ 2
13..	S. Oil of Ky.	254	250	254	+ 6
154..	S. O. of N. J.	403	398	400	+ 3
409..	S. O. of N. Y.	202	199½	200	+ 1
185..	Union Tank..	84	83	83¼	+ ½
10..	Vacuum Oil..	199	199	199	— 1

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

30,000..	Alas. G. rcts.	22	15	21	..
25..	Bost. & Me.	104	104	104	..
59,000..	C., M. & St. P. rts.	⅛	3-32	⅛	..
4,300..	Det.-Ed. rts.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ 1/16

MINING.

133,200..	*Atlanta	43½	36	38	— 5½
25,600..	*Blue Bell	6	5	5	— 1
1,300..	Braden Copper	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
300..	Buffalo Mines.	15-16	⅞	⅞	..
200..	Butte-N. Y.	¾	¾	¾	..
100..	Ca. Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅜
2,800..	*Caribou C.	62	55	55	— 8
16,700..	*C. O. D. Con.	8	6½	7½	— ½
4,200..	*Comb. Frac.	9	7	8	— 2
600..	Con. A. S.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
7,200..	Con. N.-Utah.	⅛	1/16	⅛	+ 1/16
6,000..	*Crown Res.	1¼	1	68	..
5,400..	*Dia. Blk. B.	7	5½	6½	..
6,270..	*Florence	58	47	47	—24
2,600..	Goldfd. Con.	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— 5
37,400..	*Goldf. Mer.	34	26	28	..
135..	Gr-Can., new	24½	24	24½	+ 1½
700..	*Halifax T.	30	29	29	— 5
1,700..	*Int. M.D.Co.	30	29	30	..
129,600..	Jumbo Ext.	2⅜	1⅝	1⅛	— ⅝
2,300..	Kerr Lake	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	+ 1/16
29,600..	*Kewanas	29	22	26	— 2
400..	La Rosa Con	⅝	½	½	— 1/16
16,900..	*Lone Star	13	9	11	— 1
200..	Mason Val.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— 1
350..	*McK.-Dar.	58	55	55	..
100..	Mines Co of Am new	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ 1/16
700..	*New Hills.	32	30	30	..
400..	Nip. Mine Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
45,100..	*Oro	12	10	11½	— 1
2,025..	Stan. S.-L.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	..
10,355..	Stewart	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ 1/16
7,400..	*Tonp Mgr.	34	30	31	— 3
500..	Tonp. Ext.	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
1,075..	*W. End Con.	58	53	53	— 3
5,300..	*W. End Ex	3	3	3	..
200..	W. K.Cop.pf.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
300..	Yukon G. M.	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

$755,000..	Ch M & St P. cnv	5s.	101⅜	100⅜	101	..
265,000..	Chi & N W 5s.		107⅞	107⅛	107⅛	+1/16
20,000..	Govt of Argen 6s (a)		100⅛	100	100⅛	..
25,000..	Govt of Argen 6s (b)		99⅜	99⅛	99⅜	..
30,000..	Govt of Argen 6s (c)		99⅛	99⅛	99¼	..
3,000..	N Y City 4½s. 1960.		98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	..
1,000..	N Y City 4½s, 1964.		99	99	99	— 3

RESORTS.

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SUNDAY'S APPEALS WIN 1,300 CONVERTS

Crowds at Two Great Meetings Rush Down His "Sawdust Trails" to Grip His Hand.

SCENES OF GREAT EMOTION

Noted Evangelist Gives Philadelphia a Fiery Denunciation of Modern Dances.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—Eight torrents of men and women surged down the eight "sawdust trails" in the Billy Sunday Tabernacle and joined in a weeping, singing, and shouting crowd at the feet of the evangelist this afternoon and tonight. At the first service 660 and at the second 640 old and young, poor and rich, good and bad, publicly announced their new faith and gripped the hand of the evangelist.

Scores were on their feet and half way down the tabernacle aisles before Sunday had finished his announcement that "the hour is come." It was his first call for converts, and the effect of his appeal, following a terrific denunciation of modern sins, was instantaneous.

Row after row, the hard pine benches in the front of the immense structure filled with the swaying, sobbing throng. A poor old woman with ragged skirt and shawl, who touched Sunday's outstretched fingers, was followed by a young girl with earrings and a jaunty aigrette in her hat; a big, broad chested man was next; a little woman with a crying baby in arms, and then two youths fashionably dressed with flowers in their buttonholes. All were weeping.

The first person to answer the evangelist's call was a young man, who leaped to his feet the moment he realized Sunday was crying for converts and dashed for the speaker's hand. The second was a woman. After them came the others in a tide that almost swept the ushers and the police guards from their feet. Sunday leaned far over his platform and grabbed each hand as it was stretched toward him, his forehead moist and his eyes glittering.

Leading up to his sensational climax Sunday had turned his siege guns on the modern dances.

"Everything the devil's in favor of I'm against," he shouted. "I'm against the theatre because the devil's in favor of it. I'm against booze and I'm against card parties because the devil's in favor of them.

"And let me tell you," he cried, "I'm against the rotten, licentious dances that have emasculated the characters of more girls than anything else in the world. I don't care if you do have them in your lodge or your club or your home or your church or your parish house or your social settlement or your mission. It's the devil's principal part to wreck women. I'll rip them to hell and breakfast and back again."

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Jan. 4	$1.34⅜	$1.32	$1.22⅝	$1.20¼
Jan. 5	1.37⅝	1.34½	1.24¼	1.22
Jan. 6	1.37⅞	1.35¼	1.24	1.22¼
Jan. 7	1.38⅝	1.34⅞	1.24⅝	1.21⅞
Jan. 8	1.41⅛	1.38⅝	1.27⅛	1.25
Jan. 9	1.41	1.38	1.26⅜	1.24
Week's range	1.41⅛	1.32	1.27⅛	1.20¼

CORN.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Jan. 4	76⅞	74⅝	76⅜	75⅛
Jan. 5	76¼	75¾	77⅛	76¼
Jan. 6	75⅜	75	76⅜	76
Jan. 7	75⅜	74⅝	76⅜	75⅜
Jan. 8	76¼	75⅝	77⅜	76⅝
Jan. 9	76¼	75½	77⅜	76⅝
Week's range	76¼	74⅜	77⅜	75⅜

OATS.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Jan. 4	55	54½	53¼	52½
Jan. 5	55¾	54⅝	53½	52⅞
Jan. 6	56⅜	54⅝	53¼	52½
Jan. 7	56	54⅝	53¼	52⅝
Jan. 8	56⅜	56	54⅝	53⅝
Jan. 9	56½	55½	54	53¼
Week's range	56⅜	54½	54⅜	52⅛

Provisions.

LARD.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Jan. 4	$10.60	$10.50	$10.95	$10.72
Jan. 5	10.75	10.57	11.05	10.90
Jan. 6	10.75	10.67	11.07	10.95
Jan. 7	10.63	10.62	10.95	10.87
Jan. 8	10.67	10.52	11.00	10.80
Jan. 9	..	..	10.97	10.90
Week's range	10.75	10.50	11.07	10.80

RIBS.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Jan. 4	$10.15	..	$10.55	$10.45
Jan. 5	10.25	10.20	10.62	10.52
Jan. 6	..	..	10.62	10.50
Jan. 7	10.10	10.07	10.50	10.40
Jan. 8	10.05	10.00	10.50	10.37
Jan. 9	..	..	10.37	10.32
Week's range	10.25	10.00	10.62	10.35

PORK.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Jan. 4	$18.60	$18.43	$19.27	$19.12
Jan. 5	19.19	18.97	19.67	19.22
Jan. 6	19.10	19.00	19.65	19.42
Jan. 7	..	..	19.50	19.27
Jan. 8	..	..	19.45	19.32
Jan. 9	..	..	19.35	19.23
Week's range	19.15	18.45	19.67	19.12

New York.

COTTON.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Jan. 4	7.95	7.90	8.13	8.00	8.32	8.18
Jan. 5	8.08	7.98	8.27	8.03	8.43	8.19
Jan. 6	8.01	7.93	8.23	8.04	8.43	8.25
Jan. 7	7.94	7.80	8.11	7.98	8.32	8.18
Jan. 8	7.90	7.85	8.11	7.99	8.34	8.18
Jan. 9	8.09	7.93	8.23	8.09	8.45	8.35
Week's range	8.08	7.80	8.27	7.98	8.45	8.18

	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Jan. 4	8.50	8.37	8.74	8.58	..	..
Jan. 5	8.62	8.37	8.82	8.62	8.86	8.81
Jan. 6	8.61	8.43	8.83	8.67	9.02	8.84
Jan. 7	8.50	8.33	8.73	8.60	8.88	8.78
Jan. 8	8.52	8.35	8.75	8.59	8.90	8.77
Jan. 9	8.63	8.53	8.90	8.78	9.01	8.92
Week's range	8.63	8.33	8.90	8.58	9.02	8.77

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Cloudy Mon., rain at night or Tues.; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

S. Car.—Rain Mon. or Mon. night and probably Tues.; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Ga.—Rain Mon. Tues. fair in w., rain in e.; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Fla.—Rain Mon., except fair in s., colder at night in s. w. Tues fair, except rain in n. e., with moderate e. winds, except fresh over s. and becoming n. w. by Mon. night over extreme n. w.

Ala.—Rain Mon., somewhat colder at night; Tues. fair, moderate to fresh shifting winds.

Miss.—Rain and somewhat colder Mon. Tues. fair; moderate shifting winds.

Fla.—Cloudy, w., rain in e.—Mon.; slightly colder Tues., fair with gentle n. w. to n. winds.

East. Tex.—Fair and slightly colder Mon. Tues. fair, with moderate n. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Utah.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. cloudy; probably showers in n.

Ark.—Rain and slightly colder Mon. Tues. fair.

Tenn.—Rain and windy; somewhat colder in w. Mon. Tues. cloudy.

Ky.—Rain Mon. Tues. probably fair.

Ohio—Rain Mon. or Mon. night and probably Tues.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ind.—Rain Mon. Tues. fair.

Ill.—Rain Mon., Tues. fair, with moderate winds, becoming n. w.

Lower Mich.—Unsettled Mon., probably snow or rain. Tues. fair, moderate s. w. to w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Unsettled Mon., probably snow. Tues. fair.

Wis.—Fair Mon., preceded by snow in e. Tues. fair; moderate w. winds.

Minn.—Fair Mon. Tues. fair; slightly warmer in n.

Iowa—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Mo.—Fair in w., rain in e. Mon. Tues. fair.

N. Dak.—Fair Mon. Tues. fair and slightly warmer.

S. Dak., Neb., Kan., and Okla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

RAILROAD ORDERS HELP STEEL TRADE

Pennsylvania Alone Requires 170,000 Tons This Year--Central Puts More Men to Work.

INQUIRIES FOR STEEL CARS

Estimates Given on 9,400 and 25 Locomotives—Pittsburgh Plants Working Full Blast.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 10.—The first week in 1915 shows some improvement in iron and steel orders. Representatives of the big interests say they have received numerous small orders for finished material, and inquiries from the railroads are coming in at a good rate. To prove that railroad interests are taking an active part in the propaganda of better times, the employes of the New York Central lines here, who have been working five hours a day, five days a week, have been ordered to report for eight hours' work five days a week and four hours on Saturdays. Railroad crews that have been idle have been ordered to report for work, and conductors who have been doing brakemen's work have been reinstated as conductors and engineers who had been reduced to firing have been given their seats on the right-hand side of the cabs again.

The Pennsylvania Company leads the railroads of the country in asking bids for material. Orders will be placed for 150,000 tons of rails by this company as soon as figures are compiled. Twenty thousand tons of rails will be ordered later, making up the requirements for the year. This is 38,000 tons more than purchased last year. Estimates are being taken by the Pennsylvania Company for 17,600 tons of structural shapes and 1,270 tons of reinforcing bars which will be allotted during the week.

Altogether 263,000 tons of rails were listed this week among inquires. One order is for 5,000 tons of rails for Greece to be rolled by the Carnegie Steel Company, and another is 130,000 steel railroad ties. Specifications for rolled material placed during the week permitted the mills to increase their capacity from 40 per cent. running time, previous to the holidays, to 50 per cent., which will be increased to 60 per cent. before the close of the month.

Inquiries for steel cars are also more numerous. The week ended with estimates being given on 9,400 steel cars and twenty-five locomotives. Material for eight steel ships has been closed during the past thirty days aggregating about 24,000 tons of steel.

Increased orders for structural steel await the opening of Spring, although many consumers have taken advantage of existing low prices and have placed orders for delivery during the first half of the year at $1.10. As specifications did not accompany orders, the mills cannot take advantage of these immediately. It is admitted that present prices will not obtain beyond the first quarter. Producers in making sales in each instance warn their customers that they will take advantage of the first spurt in business to advance prices.

The large interests which usually contract for bars have failed to place orders for their first six months' requirements. This is only a question of tonnage, however, as the price set for bars is $1.10.

Sheet and tin plate mills are enjoying more business and their operations have increased accordingly. Plants in this district that have been idle the past two months have resumed at 50 per cent. of capacity, with prospects of better running time. Prices remain stationary, however, and will not be changed until billets are firmed up. The high cost of pig tin is having effect on tin plate and will continue to hold the price until shipments from abroad become normal.

Eastern mills have not caught the spirit which was instituted with the year in Pittsburgh. Some of the Eastern Pennsylvania plate mills will be benefited by the number of vessels to be built along the Atlantic Coast.

Pig iron sales are moderate, although inquiries are more numerous. Prices remain stationary. Stocks are not being accumulated. The holidays had much to do with curtailment of buying of foundry iron. There was a slight increase in sales at the close of last year, which stocks will be utilized previous to another buying movement.

The Westinghouse interests are in the market for a considerable tonnage of foundry iron for its Allegheny plant. No mention has been made relative to iron needed for the Cleveland and Trafford City, Pa., foundries which are much larger consumers. It will be some weeks before the influence for greater consumption will be felt by the foundry interests.

The Reading Iron Company has closed for 70,000 tons of furnace coke with a Pittsburgh dealer for delivery in its Keystone furnace through the year at $1.70 a ton. Coke production is estimated at about 210,000 tons per week in the Connellsville region, which compares with 179,000 tons the week of November 28, the low point in production during 1914. Furnace coke, prompt delivery, is held at $1.60; contract coke, $1.70 to $1.75; foundry coke, $2.25.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.
Jan. 4	$4.85¼	$4.84⅞	$4.85
Jan. 5	4.85⅛	4.84⅛	4.84⅛
Jan. 6	4.84½	4.84⅜	4.84½
Jan. 7	4.83⅝	4.83⅛	4.83⅝
Jan. 8	4.83⅝	4.83⅛	4.83⅝
Jan. 9	4.83⅝	4.83⅜	4.83⅝

	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Jan. 4	$4.85⅝	$4.85⅛	$4.85½
Jan. 5	4.85⅝	4.85¼	4.85⅜
Jan. 6	4.85⅛	4.84⅞	4.84⅞
Jan. 7	4.84½	4.84⅛	4.84⅝
Jan. 8	4.84½	4.84	4.84½
Jan. 9	4.84⅝	4.84	4.84⅜
Week's range— High		Demand. $4.85⅛	Cable. $4.85⅝
Low		4.83½	4.84
Same week last year— High		$4.87	$4.8735
Low		4.8580	4.8630

	Paris. Dmd.	Paris. Cab.	Berlin. Dmd.	Berlin. Cab.	Switzerland. Dmd.	Switzerland. Cab.
Jan. 4	.517	5.16⅝	87⅞	88	5.25¼	5.24½
Jan. 5	.5.17½	5.17	87⅝	87⅞	5.25½	5.24⅝
Jan. 6	.5.19	5.18	87⅛	87⅝	5.26⅛	5.26
Jan. 7	.5.19⅝	5.18⅝	88⅞	87	5.27	5.26
Jan. 8	.5.19½	5.18⅜	88⅞	87	5.27	5.26¼
Jan. 9	.5.19¼	5.18½	87¼	87¼	5.27	5.26

	Holland. Dmd.	Holland. Cab.	Italy. Dmd.	Italy. Cab.
Jan. 4	40¼	40½	5.33	5.32½
Jan. 5	40¼	40½	5.34¼	5.33⅝
Jan. 6	40⅜	40⅝	5.34⅜	5.34⅛
Jan. 7	40⅜	40⅝	5.36	5.35¼
Jan. 8	40⅜	40⅝	5.36⅛	5.35½
Jan. 9	40¼	40⅜	5.36	5.35¼

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San. F.
Jan. 4	Par	Par	†5c	*30c
Jan. 5	Par	Par	†15c	*30c
Jan. 6	Par	†20c	†15c	*45c
Jan. 7	Par	†25c	†30c	*30c
Jan. 8	Par	Par	†25c	*30c
Jan. 9	Par,	†10c	†25c	*50c

*Premium. †Discount.

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
Bank of France	5	Aug. 3, 1914
Bank of Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Bank of Belgium	5	Aug. 27, 1914
Bank of Austria	5½	Dec. 24, 1914
Bank of Italy	5	May 9, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	5	Sep. 1, 1914
Bank of Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	5½	Jan. 9, 1915
Bank of Norway	5½	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Bank of the Netherl'ds.	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Bengal	6	Nov. 6, 1914

BAR SILVER IN LONDON.

Jan. 4	22⅝d	Jan. 7	22⅝d
Jan. 5	22⅝d	Jan. 8	22⅛d
Jan. 6	22⅛d	Jan. 9	22⅛d

SAVE THE PICTURES.

Binders to keep in good condition The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra. Sent by mail; cloth, $1; gold-trimmed leather, $1.50. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended Jan. 9, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$10,779,000	$11,339,000
Same period last year	15,924,000	19,396,000
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	81.70 81.56	81.70 81.51
Same period last year	86.80 86.55	86.80 86.40

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Exp. 4s	71½	70½	70½	8
Alleghery Val. 4s	94	94	94	2
Am. Ag. Chemical 5s	100	99¼	100	2
A. Hide & Leath. 6s	101	100½	101	15
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	80	80	80	1
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	98	97¾	74½	17
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	87½	87	87½	17
Am. Tobacco 4s	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜	5
Am. Tobacco 6s	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	9
Ann Arbor 4s	64

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Improvement in finance has been under way for many weeks. Improvement in trade is now beginning to be clearly manifested. These concurrent facts found reflection last week in two of the outstanding features of the week's news, the further large decline in foreign exchange rates and the unexpectedly large increase of 512,000 tons in the unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation. This increase is in part seasonal, but the fact that it is occurring notwithstanding the handicaps under which trade has labored for many months is evidence of the fact that industry is being freed to a larger extent of the shackles which have been imposed upon it. It appears that the orders from the railroads played relatively litle part in this increase in steel orders. The railways have yet to be heard from. The betterment which has occurred practically without the help of the railroads in December should be augmented in this and in coming months by the enlarged orders for rails and for other supplies for which the steel trade is looking to the railroads. The steel trade moves upward and downward more abruptly than many other industries, but as it goes so generally goes the business of the country. That being true this increase in unfilled tonnage which exceeded expectations carries with it more than passing encouragement.

So long as this market was exposed to a loss of gold in undeterminable amount financing of all kinds was difficult. It was difficult for the corporations which had obligations to meet to find the money with which to refund them, and it was difficult for the commercial borrower to obtain the money he needed for trade. For both these, therefore, reassurance is contained in the recent course of the foreign exchange market, which bespeaks a radical change in our relations with the other money markets of the world. From being abnormally high exchange has fallen abnormally low. Only the existence of extraordinary obstacles prevents the import of gold at the rates at which exchange now stands. We have cleared up our indebtedness to Europe so thoroughly and have curtailed so largely our expenditures abroad that we are obtaining the fullest possible benefit of the increasingly large balance in our favor which is being shown in our trade with other nations. In this particular matter, moreover, there is advantage even in adversity, for the decreases in dividends by many corporations have lessened proportionately the amount which we have concurrently to remit abroad for payments to the European holders of our securities.

The extraordinary conditions which exist as a result of the war are well illustrated in the fact that despite the fall in exchange last week to the lowest level reached since 1907, $2,000,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Assay Office for the account of the Bank of France. This gold, however, is not to be shipped, for the present at least, but is to be kept here presumably as an addition to the reserve of the Bank of France, just as the reserve of the Bank of England has been added to by the gold deposited in Australia, in South Africa, and in Canada. But with exchange standing where it does any gold taken from us is taken by sufferance rather than by right. It is a movement which could be put under check at any time without impairing our credit. That was not so when exchange was at or far above the gold export point, and when it was a question of shipping gold to the other side or of defaulting on our obligations. In 1907 demand sterling fell as low as 4.80. It sold last week as low as 4.83½. A week ago it was nearly 2 cents to the pound higher.

If the downward movement in exchange is to continue practical consideration will have to be given to the possible effects of this movement upon the volume of foreign liquidation of securities. If England will be loath, as presumably she will be, to let gold go, the chief of the other expedients to which she could resort would be the sale of American securities or the borrowing of money here which would amount to postponing payment for goods purchased in the United States. No doubt the latter would be the more convenient for us, for whatever the ultimate advantage of the repurchase at reduced prices of a large amount of our securities now held by Europe the process would entail a good deal of present inconvenience if conducted on any very large scale. On the other hand with money as easy as it is there would be advantage rather than disadvantage in the making of loans to European borrowers provided the proceeds were used in this country. It is on this ground that bankers feel that a continuance of the downward movement in exchange will lead to largely increased borrowings in this market by Europe. The position in exchange is already stimulating borrowing here by Canada, and Europe is very likely to do the same thing in still larger amount. Some such loans are as a matter of fact already under negotiation in addition to those arranged when exchange was at a higher level.

These loans are likely in practically all cases to be for short periods. In some instances, no doubt, they will amount to nothing more than extension of banking credit to European borrowers. That need not conflict with the demands which our own corporations and our own commercial borrowers will have to make upon the capital and loan markets. The supply of money has been tending to exceed the demand, and the likelihood is that for some time there will be enough for all. The corporation requirements are large. The obligations maturing this year amount to over $860,000,000, of which $83,000,000 has fallen due or will fall due this month. But all of that is refunding and represents a shifted and not an enlarged demand upon the capital market. So far as trade needs for money are concerned they seem sure of being easily satisfied, particularly in view of the improved machinery for mercantile credits provided by the Federal Reserve Bank system.

The investment market, moreover, is becoming more receptive, and if present promises are borne out it will be possible this year to refinance permanently a good share of the short-term loans which are coming due. At the same time the market for high-grade short-term obligations is very strong, and this will play some part in determining the extent to which the funds for maturing notes will be again provided by new issues in that form. The $15,000,000 of Argentine notes put out last week were quickly taken, and announcement was also made that all of the $40,000,000 of New York Central notes, issued by the road some time ago, have been sold by the bankers. The St. Paul has decided on a $29,000,000 issue of 5 per cent. convertibles, and the Pennsylvania R. R. has made it known that it will ask its stockholders for authority to increase its funded debt by $100,000,000. The chief need for this new authorization lies in the refunding of the road's convertible bonds which mature in October. Many other items of corporation financing are under way.

The stock market, reflecting the continued growth in money abundance, the steady strengthening of our position in international markets, and the increasing evidence of trade improvement, developed considerable strength last week. Its progress was not uninterrupted, but reactions were not large and the general level of prices showed a net gain for the week of 1¼ points. In addition to other factors the market took count of the advantage which before the end of this week will begin to accrue to the railroads from the rate increase, the strengthening of the market for cotton, and the further rise in grain prices, which was accepted in a sense the opposite of that in which advances in grain prices are usually considered. It was not at all because of any shortage in our crop that wheat prices rose abruptly last week. Fundamentally it was because of the continued heavy foreign demand even at advancing prices, which is adding largely to the advantage which this country will derive from the sale of its exportable surplus of wheat, which this year, thanks to the record crop, is very large. A freer export movement was a factor in the strengthening of cotton prices, and this staple should now play a more important part in building up our trade balance than it did during the closing months of last year. In December we were exporting at the rate of $1,250,000,000 a year in excess of our imports, a rate which conceivably will increase considerably more. The business community will find it difficult to agree with the President's diagnosis that there is nothing wrong with business in the United States except a state of mind, but it is fortunately in a position to record improvement over the conditions recently prevailing, with sound grounds for the hope that the improvement will broaden from now on. The London Stock Exchange reopened last Monday, but its resumption of trading under rigid restrictions, as had been expected, was practically without influence upon our market.

GOLD MAY COME HERE.

Transfer from Ottawa on French Account Seems Probable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Trading in stocks increased daily throughout last week. The absence of speculation keeps the volume of trading very small, but it has been larger than was expected. The war loan is the most active issue. British investments are favored in the dealings.

The absence of selling pressure in any quarter is the most notable feature, although this phase is somewhat artificial inasmuch as special protection is afforded under the loan continuation scheme adopted in advance of the reopening of the Stock Exchange. American stocks with the exception of Canadian Pacific are quiet, but Union Pacific and Atchison can be dealt in comparatively freely.

The American exchange position is being anxiously watched. It is believed here that substantial obstacles will be maintained in the way of gold going from Ottawa to New York for American account. The discount rate is still weak, owing to the shortage of bills.

French Government officers were here yesterday attending to the flotation of the £10,000,000 issue of one-year French Treasury bills at 5 per cent. discount. It seems probable that gold will go from London to Paris or from Ottawa to New York on French account in connection with this loan. This causes no alarm here, for, apart from the Bank's stock of gold, the Government has £19,500,000 gold in the currency note reserve.

December imports exceeded exports by £41,000,000, against £27,000,000 excess in December, 1913. The preliminary statements of the English banks for the second half of last year indicate a reduction in profits in most cases. Dividends were slightly reduced and securities written down to the end of July level of prices. Shortage of shipping is causing a rise in the prices of imported foodstuffs. Coal prices are high, owing to the large enlistment of miners. The copper market is firm.

PARIS IS HOPEFUL.

Increasing Demand for Securities—Eyes on South America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The sessions on the Bourse since the opening of the year have reflected hopefulness. Increasing demand has appeared for rentes, Russian bonds, the shares of the principal banks and transportation, and lottery bonds by small capitalists who have regained control of their pre-war bank deposits through the voluntary surrender by the principal banks of the protection of the moratorium. Many securities are not figuring in the dealings on the Bourse because of lack of sellers.

The Agents de Change are refusing selling orders from neutral countries unless accompanied by the securities and a French Consul's certificate of bona fide neutral ownership. This and other restrictions make arbitrage transactions unworkable. At the same time the optimism in Wall Street and in Throgmorton Street is being imparted to the Paris market, despite the seasonal slackening in trade following Christmas business.

The shares of the Ottoman Bank are comparatively steady, despite the overthrow of the Constantinople Directorate of the bank by the Turkish Government, as a result of the Directors' refusal to sanction an unlimited issue of banknotes.

Financial circles here are commenting on the part the United States is playing in the development of financial Pan-Americanism through the purchase by American banks of the Argentine Treasury note issue and through the proposed conference of bankers of North and South America. The foreign exchanges are steady, being affected favorably for Paris by the issue of French Treasury bills in London.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended Jan. 9, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	841,107	864,781
Same period last year	1,777,038	2,163,956

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	61.68	60.25	61.68	60.07
Same period last year	68.90	67.79	68.90	67.50

Range Year 1915. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
27½	Jan. 8	26⅛	Jan. 7	ALASKA GOLD M..	27½	26⅛	26⅝	..	17,200
8	Jan. 7	8	Jan. 7	Allis-Chalm. Mfg...	8	8	8	..	200
35	Jan. 8	35	Jan. 8	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	35	35	35	..	100
55¼	Jan. 8	51⅜	Jan. 2	Amalgamated Cop..	55¼	52	54⅜	+ 2⅝	65,650
48	Jan. 4	48	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical.	48	48	48	..	....
*91	Jan. 9	*91	Jan. 9	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	91	91	91	..	50
35½	Jan. 9	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar.....	35½	33¼	35⅛	+ 1⅝	22,720
135	Jan. 7	134	Jan. 7	Am. Brake S. & F.pf	135	134	135	+ 1	250
30¼	Jan. 8	25⅛	Jan. 4	Am. Can	30¼	25⅛	29⅛	+ 4⅛	54,040
94	Jan. 7	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.....	94	91½	93⅝	+ 4½	4,425
45½	Jan. 8	44⅛	Jan. 2	Am. Car & Fdy....	45½	44⅞	45	+ ½	2,000
113	Jan. 7	113	Jan. 7	Am. Car. & Fdy. pf.	113	113	113	..	115
59⅛	Jan. 5	59⅛	Jan. 5	Am. Cities pf	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅝	100
*105	Jan. 7	*105	Jan. 7	Am. Coal Prod. pf..	105	105	105	..	10
43½	Jan. 8	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil.....	43½	39	43¼	+ 4⅝	5,300
97½	Jan. 8	97½	Jan. 8	Am. Cotton Oil pf...	97½	97½	97½	+ 1	125
4¾	Jan. 5	4⅜	Jan. 9	Am. Hide & Leath..	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛	400
21	Jan. 8	19⅝	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf...	21	19¾	21	+ 1½	500
21¼	Jan. 9	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities..	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛	900
8⅛	Jan. 7	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	8¼	7¼	8⅝	+ 1⅛	1,500
26¼	Jan. 8	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.....	26¼	23¼	26⅛	+ 1⅛	814
26½	Jan. 9	23	Jan. 2	Am. Locomotive ...	26½	23¼	26⅛	+ 3½	2,980
96¼	Jan. 9	96¼	Jan. 9	Am. Locomotive pf.	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ⅛	100
4⅛	Jan. 6	4	Jan. 6	Am. Malt	4⅛	4	4	— ¼	200
30	Jan. 9	30	Jan. 9	Am. Malt pf.....	30	30	30	— ½	100
60¼	Jan. 8	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref..	60¼	57½	59	+ 3	2,350
100	Jan. 4	100	Jan. 4	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	100	100	100	+ ¾	353
146	Jan. 6	146	Jan. 6	Am. Snuff	146	146	146	— 3	300
27	Jan. 8	26½	Jan. 7	Am. Steel Foundries	27	26½	27	— ½	225
104½	Jan. 8	103½	Jan. 9	Am. Sugar Refining	104½	103½	104	+ 1	610
114	Jan. 4	112⅞	Jan. 8	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	114	112⅞	112⅞	— ⅛	960
58½	Jan. 9	58½	Jan. 9	Am. Tel. & Cable...	58½	58½	58½	— ½	100
119	Jan. 8	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel.....	119	116	118¾	+ 2¾	3,045
221	Jan. 4	220	Jan. 4	Am. Tobacco	221	220	220	+ ½	1,370
106	Jan. 9	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new..	106	103¼	106	+ 2½	950
16	Jan. 5	16	Jan. 5	Am. Woolen	16	16	16	+ 4	100
78¾	Jan. 7	78	Jan. 4	Am. Woolen pf.	78¾	78	78½	+ 1	500
26½	Jan. 8	25	Jan. 2	Anaconda Copper...	26¼	25⅜	26¼	+ 1¼	3,400
5	Jan. 4	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization..	5	5	5	..	300
94⅜	Jan. 5	93	Jan. 2	Atch., T. & S. F....	94⅜	93½	94	+ 1	11,150
96½	Jan. 5	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	96½	96	96⅛	— ⅝	1,000
99¼	Jan. 5	99	Jan. 5	Atlantic Coast Line.	99½	99	99½	..	1,902
*102	Jan. 7	*102	Jan. 7	BALDWIN LOCO.pf	102	102	102	..	35
69¾	Jan. 5	67¼	Jan. 9	Baltimore & Ohio...	69¾	67¼	67½	— ¾	8,978
70½	Jan. 8	69½	Jan. 4	Baltimore & Ohio pf	70½	69¼	70½	+ 1½	3,057
⅞	Jan. 9	⅞	Jan. 9	Batopilas Mining ...	⅞	⅞	⅞	..	100
52⅜	Jan. 7	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel ...	52⅜	46⅜	51⅜	+ 5	38,120
97	Jan. 7	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf.	97	91½	97	+ 6	4,400
86½	Jan. 9	84½	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	86½	84½	86	+ 1¼	7,020
119½	Jan. 8	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	119½	118	119½	+ 1½	200
27¾	Jan. 8	27¾	Jan. 8	Butterick Co.	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ½	100
16½	Jan. 4	16	Jan. 4	CAL. PETROLEUM	16½	16	16¼	..	1,500
51	Jan. 5	51	Jan. 5	Cal. Petroleum pf...	51	51	51	— 1¼	140
157½	Jan. 5	154⅝	Jan. 9	Canadian Pacific....	157½	154⅝	154⅝	+ ⅝	6,080
39¼	Jan. 8	37⅜	Jan. 4	Central Leath. Co...	39¼	37⅜	38¾	+ 1¼	20,805
101¼	Jan. 6	100⅝	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	101¼	100⅝	101	+ ⅞	1,460
*295	Jan. 8	*295	Jan. 8	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	295	295	295	..	50
*110	Jan. 6	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel ...	110	110	110	..	10
41½	Jan. 9	41	Jan. 4	Chesapeake & Ohio.	41½	41½	41½	+ ½	100
11	Jan. 5	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Gt. West...	11	10¼	10⅝	+ ½	1,070
29⅛	Jan. 5	28	Jan. 7	Chi. Gt. West. pf...	29¼	28	28	..	1,200
88½	Jan. 5	86¾	Jan. 4	Chi., Mil. & St. P...	88½	86¾	87½	+ ½	6,010
125	Jan. 8	125	Jan. 8	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	125	125	125	— 1	230
125	Jan. 8	122	Jan. 5	Chi. & Northwest...	125	122	125	+ 3	900
34⅛	Jan. 4	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper	34⅛	32¾	33⅜	+ ⅝	9,040
99⅞	Jan. 7	99⅞	Jan. 7	Cluett Peab. & Co.pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅞	100
25¼	Jan. 8	21⅜	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I..	25½	21⅜	25¼	+ 4⅜	900
25¼	Jan. 8	25	Jan. 6	Colorado Southern.	25¼	25	25¼	+ 4¾	200
116½	Jan. 7	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas...	116½	113¾	116¼	+ 2½	8,000
2⅞	Jan. 8	2⅜	Jan. 2	Consol. Gas rights...	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	+ ½	36,950
44	Jan. 8	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	44	40¼	44	+ 2	1,240
91	Jan. 8	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf.	91	88½	91	+ 3	350
9⅞	Jan. 8	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref.	9⅞	8¼	9⅝	+ 1⅝	8,660
69	Jan. 7	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	69	65	67⅞	+ 2⅝	540
142½	Jan. 5	142	Jan. 4	DEL. & HUDSON...	142½	142	142	+ ⅝	492
400	Jan. 6	399⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.	400	399⅞	400	+10	440
5⅝	Jan. 4	4¾	Jan. 8	Den. & Rio Grande.	5⅝	4¾	4¾	— ⅛	380
8	Jan. 6	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & R. G. pf....	8	6½	6⅝	— 1⅜	1,050
11⅝	Jan. 6	10½	Jan. 8	Distillers' Securities.	11⅝	10½	10⅞	— ⅞	1,075
22⅜	Jan. 5	21½	Jan. 4	ERIE	22⅜	21½	21⅞	+ ⅝	9,550
35⅞	Jan. 5	34	Jan. 7	Erie 1st pf.....	35⅞	34	34⅞	+ 1¼	2,500
10	Jan. 6	9⅜	Jan. 7	FED. MIN. & SM..	10	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛	200
*110	Jan. 5	*109¾	Jan. 6	GEN. CHEM. pf....	110	109¾	109⅞	..	20
143	Jan. 9	140	Jan. 6	General Electric....	143	140	143	+ 4	1,847
85	Jan. 8	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	85	82	84	+ 2	1,800
93	Jan. 8	90⅜	Jan. 4	General Motors pf...	93	90⅜	93	+ 3	420
27	Jan. 9	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	27	24½	26⅜	+ 2⅜	3,500
115¼	Jan. 7	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf..	115¼	112¾	113¾	+ 2¾	7,650
28⅜	Jan. 8	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	28⅜	26	26½	+ 1¼	4,450
46¼	Jan. 7	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n.	46¼	45⅛	46¼	+ 1¼	980
*117½	Jan. 8	*114	Jan. 8	HOMESTAKE MIN.	117½	114	114	..	9
107½	Jan. 6	107	Jan. 2	ILLINOIS CENT...	107½	107½	107½	+ ½	325
18	Jan. 7	16⅜	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper..	18	16⅜	17⅜	+ 1	6,880
12¼	Jan. 5	10⅜	Jan. 6	Int.-Met. vot. tr. cfs	12¼	10⅜	10⅞	— ⅝	7,175
52¾	Jan. 5	50	Jan. 5	Int.-Met. pf.	52¼	50	50	— ½	7,800
94⅞	Jan. 7	92	Jan. 5	Int. Harv., N. J....	94⅞	92	94⅞	+ 6⅞	500
117	Jan. 9	115	Jan. 5	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	117	115	117	— 1⅛	500
73	Jan. 7	73	Jan. 7	Int. Harv. Corp,....	73	73	73	— 9	500
8⅝	Jan. 9	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ 1⅛	740
34¼	Jan. 9	34	Jan. 9	Internat. Paper pf..	34¼	34	34	+ 1¼	200
5	Jan. 4	5	Jan. 4	Int. Steam Pump pf.	..	..	5	..	....
22¼	Jan. 8	21½	Jan. 7	KAN. CITY SO.....	22¼	21½	22¼	+ 1⅜	1,000
80	Jan. 4	80	Jan. 4	Kayser (Julius) & Co	80	80	80	— 4	100
28	Jan. 7	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL.....	28	28	28	..	100
5	Jan. 5	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West..	5	5	5	— ¼	400
134¼	Jan. 8	130⅝	Jan. 2	Lehigh Valley	134¼	131	133½	+ 2⅞	5,600
208	Jan. 4	207	Jan. 4	Liggett & Myers	208	207	207	— ½	200
113¾	Jan. 5	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	..	100
166	Jan. 7	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co....	166	165½	166	+ ¾	300
112¼	Jan. 6	112¼	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	112¼	112¼	112¼	..	100
116½	Jan. 9	112	Jan. 5	Louis. & Nashville..	116½	112	116½	— 8½	2,650
67⅜	Jan. 5	67⅜	Jan. 5	MACKAY COS. pf..	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	+ ¾	100
18¼	Jan. 8	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	18¼	17⅛	17⅜	+ 2¼	7,104
49⅜	Jan. 8	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf.	49⅜	44⅜	48⅜	+ 4⅞	6,005
20⅜	Jan. 8	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf..	20⅜	18	20½	+ 2	4,795
4½	Jan. 9	4¼	Jan. 9	Mercantile M. pf....	4½	4¼	4½	+ 1¼	100
54½	Jan. 4	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum.	54½	51	51	— 2	1,280
17⅜	Jan. 9	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper	17⅜	17¼	17½	+ ⅝	850
109⅜	Jan. 8	106	Jan. 6	Minn., St.P. & S.S. M.	109⅜	106	109⅜	+ 4¾	875
9	Jan. 6	7⅞	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	9	7⅞	8⅝	+ ¾	2,100
26	Jan. 4	26	Jan. 4	Mo., Kan. & T. pf...	26	26	26	..	100
8⅜	Jan. 5	6⅜	Jan. 8	Missouri Pacific....	8⅜	6⅜	7¼	— ¾	20,645
43	Jan. 7	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power.....	43	42	43	+ 2	1,950
99½	Jan. 6	99½	Jan. 6	Montana Power pf..	99½	99½	99½	..	100
121	Jan. 6	121	Jan. 6	NAT. BISCUIT CO.	121	121	121	+ 1	400
122	Jan. 8	121	Jan. 4	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	122	121	122	+ 1½	520
10½	Jan. 8	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S...	10½	9½	10¼	+ ⅜	1,210
44	Jan. 4	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	44	44	44	+ ¾	200
104⅜	Jan. 4	104⅜	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.....	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	..	120
23	Jan. 5	23	Jan. 5	Nat. Ry. of M.1st pf	23	23	23	— 8	500
12⅝	Jan. 4	11⅞	Jan. 2	Nevada Con. Cop...	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+ ½	2,200
59	Jan. 8	57	Jan. 2	New York Air Brake	58½	57	58½	+ ½	200
87½	Jan. 5	84⅜	Jan. 4	New York Central..	87½	84⅜	87½	+ 4	12,835
56½	Jan. 5	52⅝	Jan. 8	N. Y., N. H. & H...	56½	52⅝	53	— 2	9,510
22½	Jan. 4	21⅜	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West...	22½	21⅜	22¼	+ ¼	1,600
101½	Jan. 8	99⅛	Jan. 4	Norfolk & West.....	101½	99½	101½	+ 2½	1,000
*85	Jan. 6	*85	Jan. 6	Norfolk & West. pf..	85	85	85	..	30
68	Jan. 4	68	Jan. 4	North America....	68	68	68	+ 1½	200
101¾	Jan. 7	100	Jan. 2	Northern Pacific ...	101¾	100	101	+ 1	5,660
20	Jan. 8	18½	Jan. 5	PACIFIC MAIL....	20	18½	20	+ ¾	200
27	Jan. 8	27	Jan. 8	Pacific Tel. & Tel...	27	27	27	+ 1	200
*89¾	Jan. 4	*89¾	Jan. 4	Pacific Tel. & T. pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	..	10
106¼	Jan. 4	104½	Jan. 6	Pennsylvania R. R...	106¼	104¼	105	+ ⅝	12,200
118	Jan. 8	117⅛	Jan. 5	People's Gas, Chi...	118	117½	118	+ 2	370
4	Jan. 5	4	Jan. 5	Peoria & Eastern...	4	4	4	— 1	200
70	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 4	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	70	70	70	..	100
17¼	Jan. 8	15¼	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal	17¼	15⅞	16⅞	+ 1⅝	2,200
83½	Jan. 7	81⅝	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal pf..	83½	81⅝	83	+ 3	700
36¼	Jan. 9	33½	Jan. 7	Pressed Steel Car...	36¼	33½	36¼	+ 2⅝	3,490
100	Jan. 9	100	Jan. 9	Pressed Steel Car pf	100	100	100	..	100
154	Jan. 6	153	Jan. 5	Pullman Co.	154	153	154	+ 3	800
1⅝	Jan. 8	1	Jan. 4	QUICKSILVER	1⅝	1	1⅝	+ ⅛	600
2	Jan. 9	1½	Jan. 5	Quicksilver pf.	2	1½	2	+ ½	700
24	Jan. 8	22⅜	Jan. 7	RY. STEEL SPR'G.	24	22½	23¼	+ ¾	600
88	Jan. 8	88	Jan. 8	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	88	88	88	..	110
16½	Jan. 5	15¼	Jan. 2	Ray Con. Copper...	16½	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛	2,550
147⅝	Jan. 8	142⅞	Jan. 2	Reading	147⅝	143	146⅞	+ 3½	80,895
83	Jan. 8	83	Jan. 8	Reading 2d pf.....	83	83	83	+ 3	220
20½	Jan. 8	19⅜	Jan. 9	Rep. Iron & Steel..	20½	19⅜	19⅜	+ 1¼	1,400
75¼	Jan. 6	75	Jan. 4	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	75¼	75	75¼	+ ½	570
⅞	Jan. 4	⅝	Jan. 2	Rock Island Co.....	⅞	⅝	⅝	— ⅛	800
1½	Jan. 4	1⅜	Jan. 2	Rock Island Co. pf...	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛	1,850
4½	Jan. 4	2	Jan. 9	Rumely (M.) Co....	4½	2	2	— 2	7,008
16	Jan. 5	16	Jan. 5	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	16	16	16	— 5	400
3¼	Jan. 7	3¼	Jan. 7	ST. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼	100
17	Jan. 6	17

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The Franklin Society announces the usual semi-annual cash dividend at the rate of 6% on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the Society's
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Even a dollar starts an account. Thousands of investors, large and small, use SIMPLE MAILING SYSTEM. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Jan. 11th earn from date opened. Begin now or write for Booklet A.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS,
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
4½ PER CENT

SAVINGS BANKS.
Commonwealth Savings Bank
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Semi-Annual Interest Has Been Declared at
4% Per Annum
Money deposited on or before January 13th will draw interest from January 1st.
John H. Boschen, Pres. Chas. S. Gaubert,Sec.

FINANCIAL.
INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY
Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds.
Notice is hereby given to the holders of the above bonds that the undersigned, successor to the Colonial Trust Company, as Trustee, will receive offers for the sale of bonds to the Sinking Fund to exhaust the sum of One Hundred and Sixty-eight Thousand Eighty-nine and 73-100 Dollars ($168,089.73), at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered.
Sealed offers endorsed "Offers for the Sale of Bonds to the Sinking Fund of the International Paper Company" will be opened at its office, No. 37 Wall Street, New York, twelve o'clock noon, on Friday, January 15th, 1915.
The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.
Dated New York, January 4, 1915.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of PLATT, LITTMAN, AND COHEN, 391 Broadway, N. Y. City, have this day, Jan. 7th, 1915, dissolved partnership, and all liabilities will be assumed by Littman and Cohen.
LOUIS PLATT.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bimonthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 9, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.....	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	12	15
Do 6% pf...	2,500,000	..	..	.....	41	45
Albany Sc 5s	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	87	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 15	80	90
Do pf ($50)	1,969,000	1½	Q	Nov 2, 14	88	90
Am. L. & Tr.	15,353,141	2½b	Q	Nov 2, 14	47	49
Do pf.....	14,236,200	1½	Q	Nov 2, 14	327	331
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1½	Q	Nov 2, 14	109	111
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	62	65
Dos% nos,'21	2,200,000	3	S	Oct 1, 14	82	83
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	¾	..	July 1, 14	93	95
Do pf.....	1,714,000	1½	Q	Oct 10, 14	35	45
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	65	68
Do 1st pf. 7% cum....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	5½
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	51	53
Ashev. L.&P. 1st5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	96
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. Corp.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Do pf.....	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	..	70
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89	92
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	93
Bir. R., L. & P. C. 4½s.	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	86½	87½
Do ref. ex. 6s, '37....	3,744,000	3	S	M. & N.	98¾	97½
Buf. Cr. 1st 5s	2,074,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s.....	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42.	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	..
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,659,500	2½	S	J. & D.	106¼	107
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Chas. Con R., G. & E.($50)	2,407,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do 5s, '90...	1,755,000	2½	S	M. & S.	45	50
C.L.H.& P.5s..	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,405,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98¼	100
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	100	101
Do 7% pf....	425,000	1¾	Q	Dec 15,14	13½	15
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	2,554,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
Do com....	2,000,000	..	..	.....	90	92
Do pf.....	831,600	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	65	80
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	15,500,000	1	Q	Nov 2, 14	54½	56
Do pf.....	16,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 2, 14	79	81
C.G.,El. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,380,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	87	87½
C. T. of N.J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 14	87	87½
Do 1st 5s,'33	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	102
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	91½
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '20..	6,845,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87¾	89
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,492,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	97
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	98
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	97	20
El. B. & S. pf	4,800,000	1½	Q	Nov 2, 14	34	50
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	.....	..	70
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	.....	..	68
E'n P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '18..	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	94
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do pf.....	2,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 1, 14	10	16
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	46	52
G. & El. Sec. Do pf.....	1,000,000	..	..	.....	92	94
Harwood El. 5s, '39..	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	75
Ft. purchs. application.					75	80
Int. Sec. El. C. 1st 6s, '33..	631,000	3	S	M. & S.	90	95
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts.	18,335,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	63
J.C.,H.& P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	77¾
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	92½
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	20	25
Do pf.....	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	25	27
Do 6% nts.,'12, ext. at 7%	5,500,000	3½	S	M. & S.	89	93
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	88
K. C. B. L.6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101
K.C. El. 4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	72	74
K.C.Met.S.R. cn.1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	90
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	92	96
L. R. Ry. & L. Co 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101	..
L.A.G.& E.5s	4,883,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92½	95
Lincoln Gas & Elec....	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Minneapo. G. 6% notes	2,000,000	3	S	J. & D.	99¼	99¾
Mobile El. 1st 5s	852,500	1¾	Q	Nov 15,14	86	91
Mobile E. 1st 5s, as	2,730,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87½
Musk's G. & E. pf.....	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Dec 15,14	85	90
Do 1st 5s,'26	1,036,000	..	..	Dec 15,14	85	90
Nashville R. & Lt. pf..	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 15	70	75
Do con.5s,'53	1,364,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	98
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	88
N.,Lock. & O. P. 1st 5s,'54	4,692,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	92
N. L. Mont. Pow. 1st 6s	4,613,500	3	S	F. & A.	45	60
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, '48.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	82
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	11	15
Do pf.....	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 14	50	53
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	19	21
Do pf	8,386,700	¾	Q	Oct 15, 14	78	80
N. Y. West'r LGM4s,2004	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	77½	81
Ont. Pow. Co. deb 6s,'21.	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	87
Do 1st 5s,'43	2,965,000	3	S	J. & J.	93½	95
O. & C. B.St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '23	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	95
O. & C. B. R. & L. 1st 5s,'28	8,967,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Ore. El. Ry.5s	1,823,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
Ozark P.&W.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s, '30	1,500,000	..	..	.....	97	20
Por. G. El.5s	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Pub. S. C. cfs	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Rep. R. & L.	20,047,770	1½	Q	M. & N.	99	100
Do pf.....	6,206,000	..	..	.....	16	18
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s, '45..	5,191,400	1½	Q	Oct 15, 14	17	20
Roch. R. & L. 5s tax ex. N.Y.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	67	70
Rock. L. & P. 5s	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	69	72
Rock. L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	98
St. Jo. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	..	89
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	91½
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23...	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	92½
Scrn. Ry.($50)	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92¾	94¾
Do pf.($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	..
Docon.5s,'32	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	62	70
Scran. El. 5s.	1,100,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 14	99	101
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	4,383,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Sea. Ltg. 5s..	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	95
Sierra & S. F. 1st 5s, '23...	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	86½	89
So. Cal. Ed. Do pf.....	10,400,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,14	76½	78
Do gen.5s,'39	12,225,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	90
So. Power 5s	5,800,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$5½	$7
Do pf. ($50)..	11,784,950	1	Q	Dec 15,14	$17	$17¾
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	83
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,159,490	2½	S	J. & J.	76	81

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 9, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '33	855,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	99
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do pf.....	10,250,000	..	..	.....	6	8
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	1½	S	Jun 1, 14	34	40
Tr. (Balt.) 4½s.	4,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	90
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81⅝	82¼
U. L. & Rys.	6,929,000	..	..	.....	45	48
Do 1st pf...	7,707,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	69	71
Do 2d pf...	2,120,200	½	Q	Jan 1, 15	65	68
Utica & M. R'y. 4½s, '51	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	89	92
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	.....	14¼	16
Wash. R. & E.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 14	80	..
Do pf.....	8,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 14	80	82
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81	81¼
West n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	55	57
Do 6% cm.pf	6,000,000	..	..	.....	12½	14
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con.5s, '31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	Q	Dec 1, 14	$48	$50
Do db.6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	92	95

a—Paid initial dividend of ½%. b—Also 2½% on common stock. June 2, 1913. *Ex dividend. sh—Shares.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 15	540	560
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	230	240
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	Nov 2, 14	205	215
Bowery	250,000	6b	Q	Jan 2, 15	120	135
Bronx Boro..	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	125	135
Century	500,000	3	Q	Jan 4, 15	170	180
Chase Nat'l..	5,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 15	485	515
Ch.-P.N. ($25)	2,250,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 15	165	175
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	250	300
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 14	130	140
Cit'z Nat.	2,550,000	2	S	Jan 2, 15	390	400
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	8	Q	Jan 2, 15	167	172
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 2, 14	350	360
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 15	145	155
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 15	450	..
Com. Nat.....	25,000,000	4	Q	Jan 1, 15	300	325
Corn Exch..	3,500,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 15	167	170
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	Nov 2, 14	300	310
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	65	75
Fifth Av.....	100,000	25	Q	Nov 2, 14	150	160
Fifth Nat....	250,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 15	4200	..
First Nat....	10,000,000	7a	Q	Jan 2, 15	250	300
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	840	870
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Dec 31,14	195	210
German Ex....	200,000	10	S	Aug 1, 14	140	145
Germania	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 15	390	410
Gotham Nat.	200,000	10	S	Nov 2, 14	425	475
Greenwich	500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	190	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	Jan 1, 15	265	280
Har'm'n Nat.	1,500,000	..	..	Jan 2, 15	625	650
Imp.& T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	.....	250	285
Irving Nat....	1,000,000	10c	Q	Jan 2, 15	490	510
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	10c	Q	Jan 2, 15	172	180
Lincoln Nat..	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan 2, 15	550	590
Manh'n Co....	2,050,000	8d	S	Nov 1, 14	310	330
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 15	300	315
Mec. & Met..	6,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	240	250
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Nov 10,14	220	228
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 15	175	185
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 15	170	180
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 15	300	340
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 2, 15	175	..
New Nether-land	200,000	4	S	Jan 2, 15	215	235
N.Y. N.B.A.)..	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 15	380	395
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 2, 15	725	825
N.Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15, 14	155	162
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Nov 2, 14	200	230
Park Nat.....	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 15	390	400
People's ($25)	200,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 15	220	230
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	8	Q	Jan 2, 15	420	430
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 15	395	425
Security, new	1,000,000	3	S	Aug 1, 14	..	100
Sherman Nat	200,000	5	..	.....	125	135
State	1,500,000	5	..	Jan 2, 15	140	150
23d Ward....	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 14	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,14	140	150
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	S	Jan 1, 15	275	300
West Side....	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 15	450	475
Yorkville	200,000	10	S	Dec 31,14	550	600

a—Quarterly div. of 3% paid on First Security Co. Oct. 1. b—Incl. 3% extra. c—Incl. 5% extra. d—Incl. 1% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety..	$5,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 30,14	160	170
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 14,14	275	282
City of N. Y.	500,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 15	150	175
Commonwlth	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 15	275	325
Continental..	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	815	845
Fidel.-Ph'nix	2,500,000	2	Q	J. & J.	250	265
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	250	270
Ger.-Amer....	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	460	500
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	360	400
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2	S	Jan 1, 15	320	325
Home Fire....	600,000	10	S	Jan 1, 15	160	170
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Jul 15, 14	380	390
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 15	185	190
Nat. Surety..	2,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	95	100
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co....	1,500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 15	168	175
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¼	..	Jan 15,14	48	60
Niagara ($50)	1,500,000	..	..	Jan 1, 15	130	140
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Oct 10, 14	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15,14	95	105
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	120	125
U. S. Fire)..	400,000	3	S	Aug 1, 14	80	90
Westchester..	300,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 14	$50	$53
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 1, 14	100	160

b—Dividend payable 5½% in January and 3½% in July.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	..
Cities Serv..	15,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	40	43
Do pf.....	27,388,428	½	..	July 1, 14	50	52
C. G. of N.J. 1st cn. 5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '59	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30	1,450,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	88
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,936,600	2½	S	M. & N.	89	91
Houston Gas 1st 5s.....	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Dec 1, 14	130	133
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	3	S	.....	7	8
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	100
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	50
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s, tax ex.	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	100½
N. Y. & Q. C. Co. 1st 5s..	840,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 14	91	..
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	A. & A.	91	94
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	1½	Q	Jul 15, 14	41½	42
Do pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,14	81	82
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '51	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	103
Port.G.& C.5s	5,421,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	94½
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Do 5s.....	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101	103
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Un. Gas (Spokane) 1st col tr. 5s, '35..	540,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
Wash'ton G. 5s, '30	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	103	103½
Wilkes. G. & E. 1st 5s,'55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St. & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	25
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
Bway & 7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Oct 15, 14	160	175
B'l'n C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 14	160	172
Ch. & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	J.,A.,J.,O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	2	Q	J.,A.,J.,O	250	300
42d St.&Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F.,M.,A.,N	225	250
2d Av. stock.	800,000	2	Q	.....	150	170
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48	2,000,000	2	..	.....	..	3
4th Av. stock	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	20	25
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.M.A.N	115	120

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Jan. 9, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)....	$4,495,788	1	Q	Aug 15,14	28	30
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	Jan 2, 15	47½	49
Am. Chicle..	8,000,000	2b	M	Dec 30,14	191	194
Do pf.....	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 15	95	98
Bab. & Wil..	15,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 15	95	98
Bliss, E.W.Co.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	J.,A.,J.,O	89	92
Do pf.....	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 15	103	109
Bord. C. M..	21,264,400	2	Q	Jan 2, 15	117	..
Do pf.....	7,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 5, 14	115¼	116¾
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 15,14	104	105¼
Celluloid Co.	5,925,000	..	..	.....	6½	6¾
Cen. Fire'ks.	1,488,400	..	..	Dec 31,14	130	133
Do pf.....	1,283,000	..	..	1907	3	6
Childs	3,000,000	..	..	.....	40	50
Do pf.....	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Dec 10,14	91	95
Merc. Powd. Co. pf.....	5,200,000	1¾	Q	Dec 10,14	99	101
Hopkinson Oil.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	10	11
Do pf.....	..	..	..	.....	55	65
Int. Nickel..	38,031,500	2½	Q	Nov 15,14	102¾	104
Do pf.....	8,912,600	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 14	107¼	108½
Int. Textbook	8,500,000	2½

BUSINESS MUST BE ORGANIZED

Report of the Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

MINIMUM WAGE AGITATION

Stores Said to be Up Against a Misinformed Public, Dictating Government and Labor.

The need for organized business is the keynote of the annual report and recommendations which will be made to the convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association on Feb. 10 and 11 by F. Colburn Pinkham, Secretary-Treasurer of that organization. Mr. Pinkham emphasizes the importance of public opinion in deciding problems rising out of industrial conflict, and intimates that unless the department stores of the country come forward with facts to refute the charges brought against them by labor and social reformers they may pass under Federal and State control as did the railroads. He says:

"We are confronted by a situation wherein business has been placed upon the defensive, while a misinformed public, a dictating Government and a labor movement at times unwisely guided have started on a campaign which, if not checked, will work irreparable loss to the industrial interests of this country. Fortunately the time has not come, and never will, when we can inflict an injustice upon any group of our people, commercial or otherwise, without having it react to the detriment of the whole people. With a view, therefore, to protecting the interests of the entire nation, and in order to see that blind forces do not oppose our industrial advancement, business must be thoroughly and effectively organized."

Passing on to the value of an aroused public opinion, Mr. Pinkham points out that extreme measures to which labor frequently resorts are entirely unnecessary, and much more might be accomplished if the sympathy of the people were enlisted. He adds:

"The department stores of this country, like other big corporations, may be accused in the near future by Federal and State commissions. If we do not want to go through the same period of financial embarrassments that the railroads have experienced, if we do not wish to have the amount of our profit regulated by Government, we must organize effectively, for when stringent Governmental control is an established fact it will be too late to act. The jury, the American public, must be kept informed in order that it may not be misguided into condoning that which is highly destructive to its best interests."

Mr. Pinkham goes on to say that the legislative agitation affecting the department stores has had a wholesome as well as an obviously dangerous tendency. In the former respect it has either served to reaffirm the employer's confidence in the rectitude of his attitude toward his employes, or has brought to light inequalities and weaknesses in the store system which the executives of the concern had not up to that time suspected.

"The weakness of the situation," he points out, "lies in the attempt to select a specific wrong and to generalize from it in order to attribute to the whole body of department store executives the faults of the few. Intelligent direction, not emotionalism, on the part of the reformers or apathy on the part of employers, will bring about a proper solution of such evils as still exist.

"I am informed upon good authority that a leading organization of women reformers decided three years ago that minimum wage, shorter hours, and other laws affecting the welfare of employes should be passed by every legislature in the Union. Believing that it would require considerable agitation to secure public support for these changes, this organization raised, some three years ago, a fund which would cover the expenses of a ten years' campaign for the reform of business. The organization is now in the third year of its campaign and in that time it has been responsible for the sensational charges of the vice commissions in Chicago, for State minimum wage legislation and for some other forms of radical legislation which have recently been passed. It is unfortunate that in many instances these reformers have greatly exaggerated actual conditions in order, as they maintain, to secure a hearing from the public. It remains for organized business also, which has been so constantly subjected to attack by government, by labor and by social reformers, to establish the ideals which must in the future be followed by those who have heretofore been their most persistent critics."

Taking up the question of minimum wage Mr. Pinkham states:

"The most extreme reform which the recent attacks upon the conduct of the department stores have produced is the compulsory minimum wage. At the time of my last annual report, minimum wage legislation was in the early stages of experiment so far as the department store business was concerned. Since that time additional States have passed minimum wage legislation and practically every State in the Union is seriously considering it. The minimum wage of $7.50 per week in Utah has since resulted in a minimum wage of $9.25 in Oregon and $10 in the State of Washington, while labor is asking for a minimum of at least $12 and expecting $14. The moderate minimum wage of yesterday has become the excessive minimum wage of today. A mild beginning has resulted in an activity which has been carried to an extreme and become dangerous. A year ago it was considered that minimum wage legislation would 'fall of its own weight' and that it was a 'temporary expedient,' and that the best thing to do was to let it 'work itself out.' It was soon discovered that the early legislation was merely an entering wedge for subsequent radical legislation, not only affecting wages, but many other aspects of our business. Reform by legislation has at last struck with full force and we have been brought to look not at a specific injustice, but to anticipate the ultimate effect of a dangerous trend of affairs."

As an illustration of how much more can be accomplished through co-operation than coercion, Mr. Pinkham gives the case of the farmers who were taught more efficient methods by the Government. The reason why the farming interests were not attacked for their inefficiency, he points out, was due to the fact that, while inefficient farming was harmful to the people as a whole, it did not affect adversely a very large group of employes and, therefore, did not lend itself so readily to attack. It offered, besides, no materials for political capital. He continues:

"If the Government had followed the same course in its relation to industry, it is impossible to state how much further we would have advanced along the road of industrial progress. If the Government would co-operate in the constructive work of educating our least enlightened employes so that they will be worthy of a higher wage, then the future for the department stores and other retail business would be more hopeful than it has ever been in the past.

"In short, industrial education, not legislative coercion, will produce the high wage which labor is demanding and which every honest employer wishes to grant as rapidly as it is earned."

The report, from which these extracts are given, will be printed in full in the February number of The Industrial Outlook, the magazine published by the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

PICTURES OF THE WAR.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra. Twenty-four pages of photographic reproductions of war incidents. Magnificently printed by Rotogravure process on superfine paper. 10 cents a copy by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‡) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in the Post Office Building.

Motions:
L V Coal ‡ Yensavage.
Thurlow ‡ Wrangel.
Re Kobre.
General calendar:
Cuneo Imp ‡ SS Banes.
Auto Piano ‡ American Whitcomb ‡ Shultz.
Moore ‡ Tug A C Rose.
Stiverstein ‡ Michau.
Pullman Co ‡ Miller.
Diamond C Salt ‡ Worcester Salt.
Kraljer ‡ Snare & T.
Porter ‡ Shulof, (2 acts)
Graham ‡ Ramsdell, (2 acts.)

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity Calendar.

Nicholas Power ‡ Baird.
Uni Button F & B ‡ Bremer.
Brookheim ‡ Rosner.
Brunswick-BG-Man R ‡ Kennedy ‡ United Cork, (2 acts.)
Fuchs ‡ Auslander.
Bird Archer Co ‡ Ryder
McKey ‡ Buck.
Porter ‡ Shulof, (2 acts)
Graham ‡ Ramsdell, (2 acts.)

Note—On and after Monday, Jan. 11, causes will be assigned from above calendar to Judge Learned Hand and Judge Hunt as required for trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Hollander ‡ Frank.
Stephano ‡ Stamatopoulos.
Walker ‡ Harriman.
Waldheimer ‡ 14 St Bk.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.

Donoghue ‡ Oceanic Stm Nav.
Hearn ‡ NY, NH RR.
Howland ‡ Roscorn Rty

Note—Calendar of cases set down for dates up to and including Jan. 11. If ready these issues will follow cases set down for earlier dates.

Barnes ‡ Trees.
Sinclair ‡ El Dia Ins.
Robinson ‡ Anderson.
Same ‡ Marshall.
Rature ‡ Marquardt & Co
Curtis ‡ Peale.
Same ‡ Am Educ Al.
Same ‡ Huntley.
Same ‡ Americana Co.
Murray ‡ Am Educ Al.
Same ‡ Americana.
Curtis ‡ Jones.
Same ‡ Allen.
Murray ‡ Allen.
O'Connor ‡ C'wise Dred.
Douglass ‡ Press Pub.
Shannon ‡ Borden's M'k
Ford ‡ C RR of N J.
Mitchell ‡ Foundat'n Co
Borden's C Milk ‡ Sanitary Can.
Brackett-Parker ‡ Phillips.
Gloss ‡ Knick Ice.
Johnston ‡ Auto Car S.
Cattania ‡ Kerbaugh.
Boyd Co ‡ Bayer.
Same ‡ Wilson
De Klemwaechten ‡ Mason & Hanger.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Court opens in Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges.

Lewis & Nevins,
Eugene Kurkis,
E. V. & L. D. Steinberg,
Kate C. Jenkins,
J. G. Schelhorn,
Peter Rath,
Frank L. Sholes,
John E. Miller,
W. G. Van Vorst,
E. E. Turington,
F. G. Manheimer,
Morris Jaffe,
Samuel Krimsky,
Annie Davis,
Sternheimer Bros.,
Morris Schachner,
Denker & Geller,
Reynolds & Cullen,
Lena Bornstein,
Joseph Gerber,
T. Gordon,
Charles Oken,
Henry M. Pollok,
Rappaport & Bleifeld,
Ravitch Bros.,
Rebecca Haines,
Morris A. Shapiro,
Moses W. Winston,
Siegel & Alperstein,
Pike & Rosenberg.
Under objections:
Max Magnus,
Ignatius Buckman,
Louis Amdur.
Adjourned cases:
Simon Spiro,
Fritzi Scheff.
Motions:
Kaplan & Barrasch,
Sol Horowitz.
Abraham Goldstein,
Conover & Trangeley,
Crown & Trangeley,
Crown Renting Co (2.)
Mann Bros Jew Mfg Co.,
Louis Abrams,
The 14th Store,
M. & L. Heller,
George E. Yerry,
Kauffman & Lehustart,
Edward J. Samson,
D. H. Smith,
Susan Fox,
Isaac Silverman,
City Laundry Co.,
Philip Terry,
Willis & Marvin Co.,
Carmine D'Apice,
Louis F. Winckler.
Morris Ronner,
E. T. Rosenheimer,
Century Iron Works,
John E. Miller,
C. E. Haff & Co.,
York ville Plumb Supply Co.,
Levinson & Siegel,
S. Beckerman & Son,
R. M. Bernagozzi,
D. H. Smith,
Augusta Greenspan,
Max Kobre, (2,)
J. Kugelman,
Stauber Brothers,
Hollins & Co.,
Parson Mfg. Co.,
A. J. O'Donovan,
Berg Cafe and Hotel Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Read ‡ Nevins, (2.)
Same ‡ same, (2.)
Columbia Mack & Stop ‡ Adriance M Wks.
Same ‡ same.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

People ex rel Brady ‡ Hogan.
Same ‡ Deitz ‡ same.
People ‡ Burrows.
Same ‡ Rubin.
Peterson ‡ Ocean El Ry
Radley ‡ Leray Paper.
Rafferty ‡ Sec Mut L In
Houlihan ‡ D, L & W.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lehman, J.—Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

Re N Y Rys.
Kelly ‡ CNY.
Mohegan Store ‡ Hoyt.
Trowbridge ‡ Cone.
Diamond Exp Bolt ‡ US Exp Bolt.
Mutual Life ‡ Penn, (3 acts.)
Cardashian ‡ Endicott.
CNY ‡ Winter Garden.
Robertson ‡ Leibow.
Potter ‡ Waldo.
Torpey ‡ same.
Campbell ‡ same.
McAuliffe ‡ same.
Pierce ‡ same.
Zucker ‡ same.
McGrath ‡ same.
O'Connor ‡ same.
Seiss ‡ same.
Fitzgerald ‡ same.
McCauley ‡ same.
Gilligan ‡ same.
Knowles ‡ same.
Kleydaman ‡ same.
McCrea ‡ Uterhart.
Ruocco ‡ Gallic Con.
Re Neuman, (Chadwick.)
Re same, (O'Neill.)
McDougall ‡ Martin.
Van Deerlin ‡ Van D'lin CNY ‡ Levy.
Northn Ins ‡ Barger.
Good ‡ Gold.
Brown ‡ Brown.
Sullivan ‡ Hardwood Tle & Sugar Land.
Karibo ‡ Earle.
London Finance ‡ Esselborn.
Same ‡ Rahilly.
Same ‡ Landers.
Same ‡ Spanier.
Same ‡ Mayer.
Same ‡ McCormick.
Star Finance ‡ Gann.
Same ‡ Minogue.
Mountelair ‡ Knight.
Dean ‡ Dean.
NY Lub Oil ‡ Pan RR.
Re Marcus & Sons.
Moran ‡ Williams.
Hochberg ‡ St Garage
Psaki ‡ Kissel Motor C
Burbank ‡ Empire Hotel Supply.
Tuthill ‡ Forbes.
Re Skinnell Co.
Levinson ‡ Levinson.
Simon ‡ Little Queen.
Kelly ‡ Kelly.
Oehler ‡ Randel.
Fortorelli ‡ Fried.
Re Beaucaire Co.
Cranston ‡ Cranston.
Blanchard ‡ Blanchard.
Demetrion ‡ Winston & Co.
Katz ‡ McGovern.
Siff ‡ Rudolph.
Kissell ‡ Cathcart & K
Odell ‡ Rowan.
Denner ‡ Periman.
Ger Sav Bk ‡ Wagner.
Daniglio ‡ Fiorio.
A Silz ‡ Klein.
Same ‡ Barber.
Hart ‡ Nord & D Ins.
Dock & Mill ‡ Stalb A.

PART II.—Guff, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J., at 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Magid ‡ Tannenbaum.
Klondyke Gov Concession ‡ Treadgold.
Schweiser ‡ Goesar.
Grauenhan ‡ Offerman.
Tyndall ‡ Pinelawn Cemetery.
Demurrers:
Auto-Ped ‡ Hurlbut.
Auto-Ped ‡ Hurlbut.
Morrill ‡ Hoffman.
Driscoll ‡ Hammill.
Preferred causes:
CNY ‡ G M Ferry.
Public Bk of NY ‡ Malawista.
Clark ‡ Shannon Co.
General calendar:
Roohr ‡ Fuchs.
Kensico Cemetery ‡ N Y Trust Co.
Kindgen ‡ Bohaty.
Seidel ‡ Tobias.
Yudelson ‡ Yudelson.
McNulty Bros ‡ Ford.
Makepeace ‡ Cukor.
McConville ‡ McC'ville.
Diamond ‡ N Y, W & B RR.
Uthell ‡ Schacht Iron Works.
Kaplan ‡ Strassler.
Moen ‡ Moen.
Basilea Calandra Co ‡ Fill Rapacciuolo & Greco.
Leserman ‡ Liberty-N Bldg Co.
Keegan ‡ Marconi.
Tino ‡ CNY.
Carlino ‡ Ill. Surety.
Sullivan ‡ Connell.
Pryer ‡ Peterson.
Preeborn ‡ Rosentall.
Glass ‡ Glass.
Rickert-Finlay Rlty ‡ Sposeli.
Bloch ‡ Bloch.
Adams ‡ Swift.
Rosenbluth ‡ Stern.
Kartagann ‡ Kramberg
Liebman ‡ Bittick.
Stern ‡ Mutual Life.
Sargent & Co ‡ United E L & P Co.
Bird-Archer Co ‡ Kelly.
Harper ‡ Babcock.
Cole ‡ Cole.
Clacher ‡ N Y Co Bk.
Price ‡ Price.
Lipsin ‡ Gordin.
Robbins ‡ Bunin.
Alterson & Rothman ‡ Ozdobu.
Alterson ‡ Alterson & Rothman.
Shenk ‡ Meyer.
Rotterdam Hold ‡ Wolf
Iselin ‡ Flynn.
Brulatour ‡ Brulatour.
Superior Iron Wks ‡ Janofsky.
Sanders ‡ Morris Pk Estates.
Neuniger ‡ Hayes.
Johnson ‡ Johnson.
Keeley ‡ Fach.
Gregorio ‡ A B S Co.
Cheever ‡ Cheever.
Plohn ‡ Martha Bldg.
Cantu ‡ Home Assts.
Peaks Co ‡ Leslie.
Rohr ‡ Rohr.
Tax Lien ‡ Appleby.
Same ‡ Connell.
Case on.

PART VI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Certiorari cases.

Strauss ‡ Purdy (2 acts.)
R H Macy & Co ‡ same.
Sherrill ‡ same.
Hunnewell ‡ same.
Hutton ‡ same.
Fine St Co ‡ same.
Polk ‡ same.
Jones ‡ same.
Cappell ‡ same.
Case on.

PART IV.—Giegerich, J., case on; V., Blanchard, J., clear; VII., Cohalan, J., case on; VIII., no day calendar.

PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Blimline ‡ Fleischer.
St Goar ‡ Seligman.
H Phipps Est ‡ Hickson.
Maroon ‡ Hanna.
Bohland & Alkier C ‡ Phillips.
Catalog Pr Co ‡ Auto S
Turner ‡ Turner.
Coad ‡ Gormley.
Converse ‡ Marsden.
Deiches ‡ McBride.
Mitchel Motor ‡ Chandler.
Renault Sell Br ‡ Arnold.
Cromwell ‡ Heinze.
Young ‡ same.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

McAniff ‡ N Y Edison.
Ignatowitz ‡ Werbelovsky.
Torisco ‡ 3 Av RR.
Coffey ‡ N Y Rys.
Fante ‡ Christian Jacob Firepfg & Concrete.
Morris ‡ CNY.
Pisapia ‡ Smith.
Nussbaum ‡ Miller.
Morton ‡ White Hod Elev Co.
Zeiss ‡ Morris Amus.
Sokoloff ‡ Levy & B.
Adolph ‡ Rump.
Efron ‡ Cons T & E Subway.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Cont.

Regan ‡ Regan.
Ferbel ‡ Wunsche.
Kelly ‡ Mulqueen.
Sammer ‡ Sannino.
Marotta ‡ Foster Scott Ice.
Van Duyn ‡ Chautauqua Inst.
Farrell ‡ Mazetti.
Pecororo ‡ Drew.
Wolchok ‡ CNY.
Kohoe ‡ C I & B RR.
Infantolino ‡ Rover.
Sullivan ‡ Bradley Con.
Simon ‡ Dykeman.
Dunn ‡ CNY.
Newman ‡ Miller.
Donvan ‡ Watson
Bremer ‡ NY Rys.
Elg ‡ Farmer.
Nechankus ‡ Lecon Bldg.
Ludwig ‡ Speedway Rlty (2 acts).
Cooper ‡ C I & B RR.
Wittenberg ‡ Scudder.
G Kirschenbaum ‡ Speedway Rlty.
M Kirschbaum ‡ same.
Jordan ‡ CNY.
Sherman ‡ Bradley Con.
Seligman ‡ Bd of Ed.
Brickner ‡ CNY.
Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

C Smith ‡ CNY.
H Smith ‡ same.
Ballinger ‡ Albright.
S Carpenter ‡ Prescott.
W Carpenter ‡ same.
Hyams ‡ Tishman.
Kraus ‡ NY Cons RR.
Scaglioni ‡ Pitts Con.
Fritkin ‡ NY Rys.
Ortelero ‡ Dougherty.
Taylor ‡ Burns Bros.
Kopszynski ‡ N Y, N H & H RR.
Schellhammer ‡ Englert.
Coughlin ‡ Linch.
Coroscenti ‡ Fleischman Bros & Co.
Griffiths ‡ I R T.
Silverman ‡ M J B Con (2 acts.)
Weln ‡ Wiener.
Richman ‡ Wachtler.
Telett ‡ Regan.
Edelman ‡ N Y Rys (2 acts.)
Cohn ‡ I R T.
Rosenblum ‡ N Y Rys (2 acts.)
Fritkin ‡ N Y Rys.
Case on.

PART VI.—Delany, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Palewsky ‡ CNY.
Buchholtz ‡ Bradley Cont Co.
Phillips ‡ N Y Edison.
Davis ‡ Simonson.
Lisker ‡ Lamport.
Gerber ‡ Stark.
Cunningham ‡ B H RR.
Lofasco ‡ Hunzeker.
Lofasco ‡ Hunzeker.
Neary ‡ Charles & Co.
Williams ‡ CNY.
O'Brien ‡ N Y RR.
E Russo ‡ Piel.
J Russo ‡ same.
Lass ‡ Powells.
Gruhn ‡ Underpg & F.

PART VII.—Delehanty, Inc.—Ireland ‡ Hunter.
Weiss ‡ N Y Rys.
Suckno ‡ Public Bk.
Stowell ‡ Owen & Co.
Fetman ‡ Bishop.
McArdle ‡ Lampit.
Dornblush ‡ Madorsky.
Sheridan ‡ Greeley Sq Hotel Co.
Addison ‡ Caufield.
Wild ‡ Reinhardt.
Briskin ‡ N Y Carbonate Co.
Obendorfer ‡ C RR of N J.
Liebowitz ‡ Schwartz, H & Co.
Menn ‡ Kobre.
Nelson ‡ Just Co.

PART VIII.—Erlanger, Kozitsky ‡ Gerhardt.
Wilhelmi ‡ D Stevenson Brew Co (2 acts.)
Baker ‡ Jennings.
Smith ‡ Childs Co.
Bloom ‡ Levine.
Maroney ‡ Bway Taxi.
Herrity ‡ Bing.
Tenney ‡ Romaine.
Trutt ‡ Gen Chem (2 acts.)
Dodge ‡ O'Connor.
Bleseer ‡ same.
Lieman ‡ Fishkill Elec RR.
Link ‡ Penn RR.

PART IX.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

French ‡ C T Silver Motor Co.
Levison ‡ Kiaber.
Edelman ‡ C I & B RR.
Spaduzzi ‡ N Y Con Ry
Barrett, Jr, ‡ Stutz & Co.
Dickstein ‡ Schulman.
Landers ‡ Terry & T.
Miller ‡ Regan.
Dworsky ‡ I R T.
Anderson ‡ I R T.
Ambrosino ‡ Steinert, Cooney ‡ Piercy Cont.
Krampff ‡ Womanada Land Assn.
O'Neill ‡ Melchner.

PART X.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Jacobson ‡ C I & B RR
Roche ‡ 3 Av RR.
Goldenberg ‡ same.
Ginsberg ‡ Willis Bros Co (2 acts.)
Campulla ‡ Bradley Cont Co.
Stewart ‡ Sternstein.
Hart ‡ Stern Bros.
De Koritic ‡ 42 St, &c, RR.
Ferrotti ‡ Yellow Taxi.
Black ‡ M Wilson & Co
Webber ‡ Hay Foundry
McKenna ‡ Toch.
Radkowski ‡ Wirth.
Mesner ‡ Katz
Consocenti ‡ Holbrook, C & R.
Haskell ‡ Restrepo (2 acts.)

PART XI.—Whitaker, Herman ‡ Ind I Cream.
Glass ‡ Knick Ice. (2 acts).
Trievan ‡ New Eng SS.
Plett ‡ Pitts Con.
Muller ‡ Madison.
Brodsky ‡ Lyons.
Chernik ‡ C I & B RR.
Irwin ‡ Steeplechase.
Wilson ‡ same.
F Lewis ‡ same.
Craprizio ‡ Cent New Eng RR.
Fisher ‡ Royal Indem.
O'Shea ‡ NY Rys.
Delany ‡ Butterick Pub.

PART XII.—Ross, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Donohue ‡ E Riv Mill.
Bullouss ‡ Durr.
Scolaro ‡ Borden's Milk
Marks ‡ Nassau El Rr.
Geammerresse ‡ Campbell's Transp.
Schaitkin ‡ Un Mfg Tr.
O'Hara ‡ N Amstd Gas.
O'Hara ‡ same.
Kennedy ‡ Van Beuren.
Kitts ‡ same.
Speger ‡ same.
Fredericks ‡ Volk.
Schumann ‡ R'way Bkg Sa Fir ‡ Greenbaum.

PART XIII.—No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Eltingon ‡ Lederer.
Brooks & Co ‡ Conger.
Krowitz ‡ Loeser.
Pollock ‡ W J Rich D.
Goldstein ‡ NY Life
Freeman ‡ Hartfield.
Williams ‡ Williams.
Jacobs ‡ Weing'n Bros.
Jarvis ‡ Backer.
Herreshoff ‡ Am & Br Mfg Co.
Farley ‡ Hollingsworth, CNY ‡ Farrell Con
Costes ‡ Costes.
Farley ‡ Simon.
Same ‡ Cardow.
Maxim Hat ‡ Public Bk
Hill ‡ Lunard S S Co.
Cooper's Glue ‡ Morron.
Wolfson ‡ Am Drug Syn

PART XV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Ehrich ‡ Lockhart.
Millers ‡ Miller (2 acts).
Home ‡ Plym Rubber.
Hardince ‡ U S Zinc.
Arbis Rty ‡ Judson.
Minsky ‡ Minsky.
Williams ‡ CNY.
Kalin ‡ Mahler.
Fine ‡ Ginsburg.
Heyn ‡ NY Times.
Nat Ptg & C ‡ Eaton.
Mallon ‡ Emp Garage.
Goldberg ‡ Barrett.
Drumm ‡ Vace.
Milton Piano ‡ Am Fid.
Zimmerman ‡ Wilson.
Wilcox ‡ Home L I.
Siegel ‡ Rosenberg.
Manning, J.—Motions, at 10 A. M.

Hodgskin ‡ Gartz.
Brown ‡ Brown.
Staten Isl Sav Bk ‡ Glaser.
Spalletta ‡ Spalletta.
Stripoli ‡ Arresto.
Pendleton ‡ Bennett.
Re Bryant Av, &c.
Re Radde St, (Brady)
Rosenberg ‡ Rosenberg.
Re Kovacs (III S.)
Schaeffer ‡ Schaeffer.
Rooco ‡ Pitts Life.
Re West St (Baker.)
Kesner ‡ Finnegan.
Union Trust ‡ Day.
Strauss ‡ Farrell.
Wushenough ‡ Radley S C.
Treglia ‡ Carpenter B & H.
Douglas ‡ Behrens.
Home Title Ins ‡ same.
Cox ‡ Fried.
O'Connor ‡ Connor.

PART XVI.—Donnelly, Carroll ‡ Bradley.
Fed Tr ‡ Carberry.
Farquharson ‡ Peabody
Bostwick ‡ Burke & Sons.
Noah ‡ Bow'y Sav Bk.
Same ‡ Bk for savings, CNY ‡ Aetna.
Same ‡ Nathan.
Shurera ‡ Kochu.
Mitchell ‡ Boyer.
Taub ‡ Schlenzel.
State Lk ‡ Archer & Munich Fire Ins.
Montgomery ‡ Skinner, Lorenz ‡ Roach.
Hogan ‡ Regan.
Wegmann ‡ Hearn Con.
Schachtel ‡ Miles.
J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Doherty ‡ Con Gas.
Enoch ‡ 5 Av Coach.
Israelowitz ‡ Knapp (2 acts.)
Jawnick ‡ NY Rys.
Bown ‡ Degnon Con.
Campagna ‡ Speedwell Con.
O'Neill ‡ Goodman Con.
Albright ‡ MacArthur Bros Co.
Minoli ‡ Burns Bros.
Hill ‡ Wigmore.
Brand ‡ Jewish Press.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Recess.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M. —Case on. McArthur Bros Co. ‡ CNY. No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Louis Borchard,
G Byron Daniels,
Marcus Wagner,
Fannie Harris,
Max L Young,
Joseph Karst.
William H Taylor,
Rachael Nieman,
Sophie Hinst,
Joseph Goldberg,
Eliese M Strauss,
Simon Unger.

Trial Terms.

CHAMBERS.—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M, Lost will:

Contested wills:
Lizzie H Holme,
Belle Hartz, also known as Belle Gridley,
James Nell (1),
James Nell (2).
Francesco Sallaformaggio.
Estates of:
Sallie Colgate,
Samuel Schacht.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I., Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Litigated motions.

Bailey & Co ‡ Etea.
New ‡ Iskiyan.
Pfluger ‡ Bowman Auto Co.
Silberfeld ‡ Nat Surety.
Gould ‡ Faersheimer & Bros.
London ‡ Nat Tin Co.
Livingston ‡ Keulewitch.
Evans Bros ‡ Siegel.
Cohen ‡ Schuman.
Val Fink ‡ Petix.
Goldberg ‡ Nelson.
Eisenstork ‡ French.
Wilson ‡ Brandus.
Greenstein ‡ Silverman.
Strompf ‡ Metz.
Seal ‡ L V Transit.
O'Reilly ‡ Schwartzreich.
Cohen ‡ Feuerstein.
Bonefarth ‡ Joachin.
Istvanko ‡ Hauptman.
Kattler ‡ Mason & S.
Williams ‡ Goldstein.
O'Neill ‡ Melchner.
Weinstein ‡ Mfg Clothing Co.
Strameyer Co ‡ Vaccarelli.
Mount ‡ N Y Rys.
Greenfield ‡ Citizens S Bank.
Hutkoff ‡ Cohen.
Harvard Film ‡ Sawayer.
Lefkowitz ‡ Belley.
Pacific Lamp ‡ Isman.
Manson ‡ Clark.
Newman ‡ Nolan.
Stinner ‡ Union Ry.
Mattzman ‡ Placke.
Hillyer ‡ Emery.
Lennan Co ‡ Macy & Bros.
Birnberg ‡ Siegel.
Havender ‡ Brodbeck.
Howell ‡ Waldstein Co.
Griffin ‡ King.
Mann Leasing ‡ Ehrlich.
Cohn ‡ Cohen.
Loeb, Cooney & Loeb ‡ Johnson, Salkeld Co.
Joffe ‡ Schmitt.
Mack ‡ Minden.
Bauer ‡ Donigan.
Mazin ‡ Lefkowitz.
Grinnell & Willis & Co ‡ Gussaw Co.
Halfern ‡ Horwitz.
Vernon ‡ Balassi.
Goldstein ‡ Gossett.
Davis ‡ Engel & Co (2 acts.)
Shearman ‡ Ritter.
Interstate Rubber Co ‡ Mishel.
Glauninger ‡ Schwartz.
Langer ‡ Bressler.
Davies ‡ Dinkens.
Weinfeld ‡ Regal D & W W Laundry.
Brukenfeld ‡ Wechsler.
Welshader ‡ Sofranski.
Kingsbury ‡ Kamen.
Lord & Taylor ‡ Cook.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Trial Terms.

PART I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Fried ‡ Son.
Berkowitz ‡ Aug Costume.
Handwerber ‡ Knick Ice.
Wiles ‡ Roberts.
Balling ‡ Bayhes.
Brunstein ‡ Phillip Brons.
Bernstein ‡ Henderson.
Kayser ‡ Whitridge.
Beinenzohn ‡ Reliable Refurnishing.
Redfern, Lim ‡ Barry.
Levine ‡ Shillaber.
Loeb ‡ Richter.
Wachs ‡ NY Rys.
Newmark ‡ Newmark.
Hoffman ‡ Belmont Waist.
Quinn ‡ Samuels.
Gallin ‡ Concordia F 1.
Saccarino ‡ Hammer.
Gen Warranty ‡ Smith.
Jeperson ‡ Olinger.
Mulvaney ‡ NYC RR.
Kleinman ‡ NY Rys.
Schmidt, Jr ‡ Ungrich.
Cohen ‡ S S Harbor.
Auerbach ‡ Keevan.
Colesk ‡ Cen P & c RR
Hart ‡ Fleischman Bros
Katz ‡ Int Merc M.
Hermann ‡ N Steel Parrel (2 acts).

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lurie ‡ Kennelly.
Salmon ‡ Yellan.
Sofferman ‡ Dite.
Freedberg ‡ Mammor.
Hannon ‡ Gerety.
Claffy ‡ Houghtaling.
Schroeder ‡ Otis Litho.
Hellister ‡ Welnberg & S.
Tannenbaum Strauss & Co ‡ Cuyler Rlty.
Fuller ‡ Borden.
Heinz ‡ Schoenman.
Quirk ‡ Calhoun.
Halle ‡ Pincus.
Dwane ‡ Miller.
Sheridan ‡ La Cagnina.
Siegbert ‡ Smyth.
Hart ‡ Schroeder (2 acts.)
Vestner ‡ Johnson.
Hoyman ‡ Berlen.
Fadernacht ‡ Lapidus.
Evans ‡ Hickson.
Simon ‡ Horvath.
Marx & Son ‡ Aldrich.
Rosenblum ‡ Rose.
Met Litho ‡ Warner.
Cromwell ‡ Ambrosio Am.
Caluwaert ‡ Shapiro.
Case on.

TRIAL TERM—PART III.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Est Mtge Sec ‡ V. sta Holding Co.
Rowe ‡ Soringer.
Siegman ‡ Yarmulosky.
Ivy Courts Rlty ‡ Merrall.
Davies ‡ Dinkins.
Goodman ‡ Haley.
Simmons Co ‡ Goldfarb.
Farrell ‡ Am Tie & T.
Oblatt ‡ Yankower.
Blum ‡ Rosenblum.
Moskowitz ‡ Henochst'n
Mayor ‡ Comml Cas Ins
Carroll ‡ Blum.
Kugelman ‡ Katz.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Blackmar, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Benedict, J.; Part VI., Van Siclen, J.; Part VII., Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.

Re Ettie Solomon (alleged inc).
Glasgow ‡ CNY.
Wyckoff ‡ Nas RR.
Jeffrey ‡ Miller.
Galvin ‡ Antioco.
Baron ‡ NY Con RR.
Rosenberg ‡ B H RR.
Ashley ‡ Boyce.
Lebell ‡ Nas RR.
Papandrea ‡ same.
Testa ‡ Nas RR.
Smith ‡ Excel Bwg.
Ekiyn Tr ‡ Asmarville.
Church ‡ Seaboard Con.
Pietroski ‡ Greenebaum.
Danielvitch ‡ Berkespieg Rlty et al.
Goldstein ‡ Gavin.
Jensen ‡ Cranes Sons.
Carey ‡ B E D Term.
Nilson ‡ Bliss Co.
Peoples Tr ‡ Ill Surety.
Bittetti ‡ Pippa.
Nedboy ‡ Brody.
Sisze ‡ Wegmann.
Sutherland ‡ Nas RR.
O'Grady ‡ Huber.
Weinstein ‡ Wheeler (2 acts).
Farley ‡ Bottaro.
Rockefeller ‡ Turner.
Noek ‡ CNY.
Muslanka ‡ Am Mfg.
Caranoano ‡ Pomerans.
Turnbull ‡ Robins Dry Dock.
Rowe ‡ Terry & T.
Rhine ‡ Sarem & ano (2 acts).
Kingcombe ‡ Ehrich & ano.
Wrege ‡ C I & G Ry.
Moscato ‡ Prince Line.
Menges ‡ Edwards Mot Car.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Finnigan ‡ Nas RR.
Cooper ‡ Vierengle.
Moller ‡ Hoppe.
Smith ‡ Rivers.
Lerner ‡ Bosch et al.
Gerardine ‡ Nas RR.
Wax ‡ Wax.
Bodarner ‡ CNY.
Goldsmith ‡ Palace Hotel.
Johnson ‡ Honick.
Same ‡ Financier (2 acts).
Leman ‡ Westminster Heights.
Cooper ‡ Ransom.
Post ‡ L I RR.
Tauphin ‡ Martin.
O'Toole ‡ CNY (2 acts).
Scholl, Jr ‡ Hillen.
Taub ‡ Feldman.
Goodman ‡ Franke.
Larsen ‡ NY State Con et al.
Gregory ‡ Man B Pipe.
Glacer ‡ C I & B RR.
Pensabene ‡ Auditore.

Highest number reached, 4,791.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Andrew Henderson,
Harvey D Spencer,
Margaret E Keegan,
H E Eggleston,
Edward McCullock,
William Hartung,
S A Trenwith,
Sarah P Williams.
Acctg. in estates of:
Honora Donoghue,
Annie Daley,
John P Huner,
Minna Berghauser,
Thomas Lynch.
Estates of:
Katherine Sharkey,
Henry Loeffler,
T Smith,
James Connor,
William Brereton,
Annie Steining,
Celia Skinner,
Ella McKena,
Sarah McCarthy,
James Carroll,
William C Demoss.
Contested calendar—
Will of: Jos Bearns.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—Fawcett, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Howard ‡ Wilcox.
Loring ‡ C I & B RR.
Cohn Cut Stone ‡ Rutland

SING SING'S RULES NOT VIOLATED NOW

Writer in The Survey Says Self-Government Keeps Dark Cells Empty.

'HUMAN TOUCH' EVERYWHERE

Convicts Have Stopped Robbing the Shoe Shop and One Man Returned Stamps He Stole.

What Warden Thomas Mott Osborne calls "a wave of righteousness" has taken hold of the prisoners in Sing Sing and has revolutionized the old order of things there, according to Graham Romeyn Taylor, who in the current issue of The Survey, of which he is an editor, writes of his recent visit to the prison up the Hudson. Mr. Taylor spent Christmas and the day after with Mr. Osborne, and came away much impressed by the new Warden's assertion that not he but the men themselves were working out their own salvation.

Violations of the prison rules are now almost unheard of, Mr. Taylor says. Since self-government was introduced early in December, there has not been a single violation serious enough to warrant "punishment"—imprisonment in the dark cells. Before that there were as many as fifteen or twenty a day. There is a self-government court of five prisoners who sit as Judges in all cases, even to assault and attempted escape, and prisoners who appear before it may appeal to a higher court, consisting of Warden Osborne, the head keeper and the prison physician.

To show how effective the prisoners' own court is in handling prison affairs, Mr. Taylor cites the thirty-three cases of minor offenses heard in the first twenty-four days of December. Sixteen of these were on charges preferred by "delegates" elected by the convicts from their own ranks. The others were by prison officers. In five cases the accused men pleaded guilty, three charges were dismissed and three men were found not guilty.

Five of the thirty-three carried their appeals to the "higher court," but the judgment of the convicting judges was upheld in all but one case, where the "higher court" found that they had been too lenient.

"Every outside observer thus far has been struck by the dignity and fairness of the proceedings of the prisoners' court," writes Mr. Taylor, "and the ability of its Judges to get at the truth of situations with dispatch and directness. Not less impressive is the fine spirit of guards and keepers who come before the court in connection with complaints against prisoners. They accord to these prisoner-Judges real respect and deference."

The prisoners' court has not been without its dramatic moments. One of these was when a New York Judge visited Sing Sing and attended one of the court hearings. To his astonishment he found a man, whom he had sentenced to a long term, sitting on "the bench" dispensing justice to his fellow convicts.

The "wave of righteousness" has invaded the prison shoe shop. It used to be the regular thing for prisoners to steal shoes for themselves, Mr. Taylor says, especially when the pairs they received were out before the nine months they were supposed to be good for were up. The result was that for two years every shipment of shoes from Sing Sing went out "short." Since Dec. 7, however, thefts of shoes have stopped, and the shipments have been up to the full number specified.

Also, there are no more thefts of stamped envelopes from the prison printing shop. The convicts used to help themselves to these envelopes in order to send "crooked" letters—letters which did not pass through the hands of the authorities in the regular way. One prisoner turned over to Warden Osborne sixteen such envelopes, explaining that he had decided to quit stealing.

Mr. Taylor says the new Warden has injected a human touch into everything about the place. Three of Mr. Osborne's friends strolling through the prison on Christmas Eve came upon a pair of coarse prison socks hung outside the grated door of a cell. Inside, a gray-haired old man lay sleeping. Next morning, his "stocking" held an orange, a few nuts and a couple of cigars. The old convict was as surprised and delighted as a child. He told the guard he didn't know he had a friend left "outside."

Mr. Osborne himself took a hand in an impromptu serenade on Christmas night. With a group of friends and visitors he was seated at dinner when from the next room came the voices of the prison choir singing "Heilige Nacht." The choir had just been singing for the nineteen condemned men in the death house, and as Mr. Taylor expresses it, "for a moment it wasn't easy to swallow" as the guests at the Warden's table listened in silence. The next moment, however, Mr. Osborne had left the company and was seated at the piano in the next room playing a march in which the choir joined lustily.

Probably no other thing that Mr. Osborne did for the prisoners had such a cheering effect as the gift of a box of cigarettes labelled "Tom Brown"—the name he had during his own "imprisonment" in Auburn—to each inmate, Mr. Taylor says.

"Have one," Mr. Taylor says a prisoner remarked, handing him his box. "It makes me feel like a regular Warden myself to be able to offer a man a good smoke."

SCOTT DECLINES POLICE JOB

Business Prevents His Becoming Second Deputy Commissioner.

Police Commissioner Woods announced yesterday that Capt. Julian Fairfax Scott of the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., had declined the place of Second Deputy Police Commissioner. Several months ago, when Commissioner Woods first offered the place to him, the Captain said that he would like to accept it, but that his business affairs would not permit him to do so. When the Commissioner decided to ask Capt. Scott again, it was hoped that his business had become less pressing.

Capt. Scott was in Baltimore when it became known that Commissioner Woods's offer had been renewed, and his friends, knowing his liking for the work, thought that he would accept the appointment. In announcing Capt. Scott's declination Mr. Woods said:

"I was aware that Capt. Scott's acceptance of the deputyship rested entirely upon certain business obligations, and I find that because of the obligations he will be unable to take up the work. I regret his inability to become a deputy, as I believe he would have been the man for the place."

WOMEN ENLIST MAN'S AID.

Miss Morgan and Others Get New Manager for Dance Hall.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Anne Morgan, Miss Elisabeth Marbury, and Miss Elsie de Wolfe have evidently come to the conclusion that running a dance hall and restaurant on Broadway is a man's job after all. When their new venture on top of the Strand Theatre resumes business today it will have a new manager—and what's more, the manager will be a man. He is S. S. de Wolfe, formerly one of the managers of the Hotel Biltmore.

Mr. de Wolfe is the first man to have his name officially connected with the latest enterprise for providing food and dancing at moderate prices. When the place opened a week ago the Committee on Management took pride in the fact that the undertaking had been started by women, and was to be carried on by them. The committee was in personal charge of the various departments during the week, and will continue to exercise supervision.

Mr. de Wolfe is expert at catering and a brother of Miss de Wolfe. It is said that the moderate-priced menus devised by Miss Morgan have proved a success and will be continued.

TRAIN KILLS McTAGGART.

Seed Salesman on Track Warned by Women's Cries Too Late.

Charles McTaggart, 46 years old, chief salesman for W. G. Marshall & Co., a seed house at 146 West Twenty-third Street, whose home was at Kearny, N. J., was cut in two by an eastbound Erie Railroad train running on the westbound track at 11:55 o'clock yesterday morning at the Kearny Station. Mr. McTaggart was to board the train at the station on his way to New York, and had walked along the tracks from his home.

Because of repairs to the eastbound track the train approached the station on the westbound track, and Mr. McTaggart, with his back to it, was unaware of its approach. Women on the station platform shouted warnings, but he heard them too late.

Uphold State Civil Service Board.

The State Civil Service Employes' Association is preparing to present to Gov. Whitman a petition asking that the present State Civil Service Commissioners be continued in office. The petition sets forth that the board has done all in its power to enforce a strict observance of civil service laws while at the same time bettering the condition of the employes. The term of Jacob Neu will expire in 1919, that of Meyer Wolff in 1917 and that of James A. Lavery on Feb. 1.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

18,000
People a Day
use the 28 elevators of the
Woolworth Building

An army of prospective purchasers of YOUR goods.

9,300
people actually located in this "Most Widely Known Building in the World."

Only one remaining Store on Broadway.

Splendid chance for Haberdasher or other high class business.

For rentals, Stores or Offices, address

EDWARD J. HOGAN,
Woolworth Building,
Phone 5524 Barclay
AGENT.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PARTITION SALE.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,
has been instructed by
WILLIAM KLEIN, Esq., Referee
to sell at public auction the premises
No. 142 West 32nd Street,
between 6th and 7th Aves.,
Tomorrow, Jan. 12, '15,
at 12 o'clock noon,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. C.
Size of plot, 20 ft. front and 20 ft. 5⅝ in. rear, 40 ft. 2 1-5 in. on easterly side, and 44 ft. 7 3-5 in. on westerly side.
Assessed for taxation at $46,000.
Thirty-second Street is the main thoroughfare to the Pennsylvania Terminal. The proposed subway on Seventh Avenue will have a station at 34th St. 6th Avenue "L" and "Tube" Stations at 33d St. Surface cars on Broadway, 6th and 7th Avenues, and 34th Street.
For further particulars apply to auctioneer's office, Woolworth Building, Suite 2120-2126, N. Y. C., or to John W. Russell, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 20 Vesey St., New York City.

71 WORTH ST.
STORE, BASEMENT and SUB-BASEMENT, 25x100, for rent; also TOP LOFT, 50x100. Elevators and steam heat.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
20 Nassau St., or 41 East 41st St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROTHSCHILD, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Edward Rothschild, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Rose & Paskus, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next.
Dated New York, the 30th day of October, 1914.
HENRIETTE ROTHSCHILD,
Executrix.
ROSE & PASKUS, Attorneys for Executrix, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION.

The Annalist, every Monday, describes financial conditions the world over. Best newspaper for students of economics, industrial developments, and international commercial relations. Sample copy 10 cents. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Mortgage Loans.
Forty-five cents a line.

Money advanced on Rents; First and Second Mortgage Money. R. M. De Leeuw, 15 Broad.

City Property.
Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Lot, 609 West 40th, for sale or to let; will build to suit. J. C. Forster, 260 West 45th.

MANAGEMENT OF BUSINESS PROPERTY. DUROSS COMPANY, 155 WEST 14TH ST.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Ideal all year home, with privilege to bathing beach, yacht club, dock, and tennis courts; beautiful, restricted location; fine house, 8 rooms, strictly up to date; sewerage, big plot with hedge around; 30 minutes from Manhattan; $500 cash needed, balance to suit. B. McCaw, 243 West 34th St., New York.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A farm of one acre at Glen Rock, New Jersey, adjacent Ridgewood, half-mile from station; 20-mile view; street all improved; new house, 6 rooms and bath; oak floors, steam heat; exceptional country home; $5,000. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let

EXCHANGE YOUR NEW HAVEN STOCK for a fine home in Nyack, N. Y. Communicate with J. B. Lawrence, So. Norwalk, Conn.

Ossining country family houses to let; $10-$20 monthly. Address, 50 West 12th.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments, Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—A.—ONE MAHOGANY FURNISHED private office, with use of waiting room, stenographer, telephone; fine view Hudson River; references. Apply Room 1,375, 50 Church St.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of three months to three years; ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent, 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished; single offices and suites. OFFICE SUB-LETTING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (corner 42d.) Bryant 5786.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE.
35th, 20 East.—Three spacious rooms, parlor floor, suitable for one or two doctors.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS. 38th St., 36 West.—Parlor floor, any business, $75; ballrooms, $3 up, heated.

COLWELL BUILDING,
107 Lafayette St., loft 60x80, light three sides, low cnt, low insurance.

Office space for rent; excellent location, 12 West 32d St., 7th floor, front.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty Cents a Line.

West Side.

Modern kitchenette apartment, well furnished; two rooms and bath; immense living room 26 by 14; near Subway; first-class building; occupancy till October, or shorter. Cooley, 609 West 127th St.

Three-room apartment; might be used in connection with small business; just west of 5th Av. Apply 4 West 29th St., or Carstein & Linnliken, 221 4th Av.

Elegant six-room elevator apartment to sublet, furnished, $150; unfurnished, $135 per month. Apt. 12?, Cleburne Apartment, 924 West End Av.

Riverside Drive, corner 119th St.—Handsomely furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths; sublet reasonable until Summer or longer. 408 Riverside. Apt. 43.

Handsomely furnished new apartments, 3 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; every improvement; no children. 449 West 23d, London Terrace.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Sublet, furnished, six rooms, two baths; liberal concession. Kingwell, 206 West 92d.

East Side.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ,
127 East 72d St.
Select family and transient hotel; excellent location; large, airy, comfortably furnished apartments of 2 to 6 rooms; reasonable rates by day or week; restaurant in building.

To Sublet, Furnished.—Unusually attractive suite, three rooms and bath; rent, $65; can be seen between 12 and 1 or by appointment, B. McCall, 126 East 24th St. Telephone Gramercy 1866.

Apartments, furnished, full hotel service, restaurant; two rooms and bath; $40 up. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents a line.

Centrally located, small housekeeping apartment, $100 monthly; unquestionable references. Adults, 83 Times.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

$35—Apartment five splendid rooms, sublet; steam heat, elevator service day, night; phone each apartment; fine electric fixtures; subway, "L," crosstown cars half block. 215 West 113th St., Apt. 2.

East Side.

36 East 49th St.—1, 2, and 3 rooms and bath; service; all improvements. Herbert A. Sherman, 41 East 41st St., or premises.

Brooklyn.

Will give a $35 6-light room, steam heated, modern apartment for $20 to party who will act as renting agent. Address M 9 Times.

11 Monroe Place, 3 minutes Brooklyn Bridge, 5 Borough Hall Subway; room and bath; telephone; excellent service; $22.50.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—JOHN C. EAMES, Complainant, against THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY, Defendant.—In Equity. 11-268.

Now on this 29th day of December, 1914, came Joseph B. Martindale and Frederic A. Juilliard, as Receivers of the defendant, The H. B. Claflin Company, in the above entitled suit and present their petition, verified the 29th day of December, 1914, praying that the Court grant an order in respect of the filing of proofs or statements of claim by those claiming to be creditors and/or otherwise against the defendant, The H. B. Claflin Company.

Whereupon on reading and filing said petition, whether with the consents of all the parties appearing in the above entitled suit, and the Court being fully advised in the premises, it is, on motion of Rushmore, Blaisc & Stern, solicitors for the aforesaid Receivers,

Ordered that an order of this Court made November 27th, 1914, requiring the filing on or before December 28th, 1914, of duly verified written statements or proofs of claim against The H. B. Claflin Company be and it hereby is amended nunc pro tunc as of the 27th day of November, 1914, so as to provide that the time on or before which any and all creditors or claimants against The H. B. Claflin Company, who claim that The H. B. Claflin Company is indebted to them, or that they possess a cause of action against it, and all other persons whomsoever who assert any claim against it, are required to assert their said claims, be the 11th day of January, 1915, with like force and effect as if the said 11th day of January, 1915, had been stated in said order in the place and stead of the 28th day of December, 1914; all other provisions in said order, however, to remain in full force and effect.

LEARNED HAND,
United States District Judge.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the General Assignment of THE MITCHEM COMPANY, to HARRY ZALKIN, for the benefit of creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undesigned Assignee, will sell at Public Auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on 22nd day of January, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 54-60 Lafayette Street, sixth floor, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above named Assignor, consisting of a large and new stock of cotton goods, fixtures, typewriter, safe, adding machine, &c. Inspection January 20 and 21, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

HARRY ZALKIN, Esq., Assignee.
Office & P. O. Address, 141 Broadway, New York City.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Assignee, 170 Broadway, New York.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of Joseph Chicurel and Moreno Chicurel.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Friday, the 22nd day of January, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of postal cards, souvenirs, leather goods, dolls, Teddy bears, mechanical toys, show cases, &c.

MOSES COHEN, Assignee.
HARRY ZALKIN, Attorney for Assignee, 141 Broadway, New York.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty-five cents a line.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS IN USED CARS
1909 Garford Limousine (cheap.)
1913 Fiat 35 H.P. Runabout, fine condition, (wire wheels).....$2,250
1913 Fiat 35 H.P. 5-Pass.....1,750
1914 Fiat 55 H.P. 5-Pass., (fine condition).....2,800
1914 Fiat 35 H.P. Limousine, (chassis rebuilt and body newly upholstered,) like new.....3,000
1909 Fiat 45 H.P. Chain Drive Chassis, (suitable for truck).....600
1910 Fiat 45 H.P. Landaulet, (seven seats inside).....1,500
FIAT MOTOR SALES CO.
1776 Broadway, cor. 57th St., New York.

PACKARD SIX, 48.
Berlin limousine, extra touring body; cost $6,500; overhauled and painted by Packard Company; no reasonable offer refused. Columbus 8062. Mr. Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

Berlin limousine, 6 cylinders, and town car, 4 cylinders, at less than one-half value; also 3-ton truck and light delivery wagon, all in A1 condition. O. G Webb, 7 5th Av., N. Y. Columbus 7800.

Maxwell small touring car, 1914; new tires; must sell now. Mr. Leeper, 308 West 71st St. Col. 9087.

Beautiful seven-passenger landaulette. Will sell or rent. Reasonable, Schindler, Plaza 6274.

Sacrifice high-grade six-cylinder touring car; complete equipment. Wellner, 1781 Chelsea.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS TRUCKS TRUCKS

On small cash investment will sell my new one to six ton trucks; provide profitable contract, making payments on balance from profits on easy terms; also some good rebuilt trucks at low prices. See at once, Whitefield, 516 East 29th St., Brooklyn. Phone 8228 Flatbush.

TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS. Wanted contracts for
Trucks, any size, any style, body suitable for your business, low rates, guaranteed service. If you are renting horses—get our figures and see real economy. If motor trucks we can surely beat them.
HARRY A. MOSS, 800 EAST 173d St., Tremont 3676. New York City.

½-ton electric delivery wagon, Baker make, in first-class condition. 1-ton delivery wagon, (General Vehicle Company.) Owner retiring from business, will be sold cheap. Apply 963 Busawick Av., corner Menahan St., Brooklyn.

Automobiles for Rent.

For Hire.—Pierce Arrow landaulet; seven passenger; a rare chance one wanting a handsome car. Sears-Acon Garage, Broadway and 76th St. Tel. Schuyler 1160.

Packard landaulet to hire, day, week, or month. 139 West 55th St Arra Garage, C. G.

Beautiful Fiat landaulet rented hourly, monthly; moderate charges. Bord, 114 West 50th.

Pierce, Packard limousine, for hire, by month; reasonable. Conc. Tel. 1160 Schuyler.

Automobile Supplies.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL,
Chartered by N. Y. State Board of Regents.
FULL COURSE, $35.
Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. 225 West 57th Street, (at Broadway.)

Owners' and Chauffeurs' Courses, Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, Only Largest and Best in Brooklyn.
BOOKLET AND VISITOR'S PASS FREE. Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av., Bklyn.

Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass Y. M. C. A., to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. 302 W. 57th St. Special class for women.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted.—Late models automobiles; cash consignment. Scott Motor Co., 226 W. 56th.

Will trade two lots, N. J. suburb, for touring car. George J. Falkinburg, 10 Wall St.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

57H AV., 47.—Steam-heated room; table board; references.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam; excellent table; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms; private baths.

62D, 16 EAST.—Large and single room; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 105.—Large, sin rooms; private bath; one block 34th St way.

West Side.

16TH ST., 7 WEST.—Large and small rooms, handsomely furnished; excellent table; elegant surroundings; telephone.

44TH, 260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plan; bath; suites. Times Square.

47TH, 48 AND 50 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; excellent table board.

48TH ST., 53 WEST.—Suites for rent, single and double rooms, with board; choice location; select houses; references.

52D, 240 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large and small well-furnished rooms; French cuisine.

54TH ST. 54 WEST.—Rooms; private baths; electricity; table guests.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

87TH, 351 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; good board; telephone; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Sunny front hall rooms; running water; excellent table; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large room, suitable two or three; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 36 WEST.—Artistically furnished large room; electricity; private bath; suite; particular people, desiring high-class accommodations with family owning beautiful home; foreigners preferred.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; bath; continuous hot water; private house.

70TH, 62-64 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, large, small rooms; conveniences; parlor dining; excellent cuisine optional; table guests.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; LARGE, FRONT ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM HEAT, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms; every convenience; superior table; Subway and L.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well-heated; private bath; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome, large room; private bathroom; well-appointed house; references.

73D, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms; good table; homelike; parlor dining room; references.

73D, 118 WEST.—Small room; vacant; excellent table; Subway. "L," surface cars.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Sunny front room, with board; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Well-heated, large room; lavatory; unusual house; reference; reasonable.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Heated, sunny, single room; connecting shower; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive accommodations, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable rooms; continuous hot water; well heated; excellent Southern cooking; convenient elevated, Subway; reasonable; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Double, single rooms; unsurpassed table; moderate rates; table guests.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large, small rooms; bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; private baths; homelike surroundings; superior board.

85TH, 333 WEST.—Two large, beautifully furnished, sunny rooms; excellent table; refined family; references.

GENTLEMAN may have ideal home life, cultured family; exclusive surroundings. W 166 Times.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $8-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Steam-heated rooms; excellent table; convenient Borough Hall.

FRANCE AND THE WAR.

The New York Times publishes in pamphlet form the French "Yellow Book," showing why France went to war. 10 cents by mail. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

15TH, 211 EAST.—Attractive rooms; steam heated; electricity; board optional. Howland.

29TH, 112 EAST.—Back parlor, nicely furnished; very light; heated; smaller rooms; $2.75 up.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Small, newly furnished room in private house.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable room, newly decorated; southern exposure.

49TH ST., 19 EAST.—Elegant double rooms, kitchenette; private baths; telephone; piano, $40, $45, $50, $60.

56TH, 58 EAST.—Superior board, private house; suitable physician, dentist; rent $100.

36TH, 138 EAST.—Attractive, large, running water, dressing room; home cooking; meals optional; references.

36TH, 38 EAST. — Newly furnished rooms; well-kept house; all conveniences; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Suite with private bath; private house; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house; charming accommodations for bachelors; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

13TH, 104, (West of 5th Av.)—Large and small rooms, near bathroom; references.

37TH ST., 27, 37, and 45 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double rooms; private baths; electricity; telephone; $5; $6; $9; $10.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid front room; private bath; electricity; steam; select.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Sunny, comfortable, single room, with bath adjoining. Plaza 6296.

57TH ST., 150 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, with or without private bath; convenient location.

57TH ST., 153 WEST.—Small front room; southern exposure; reasonable; reference; telephone.

57TH, 352 WEST.—Large, choice, desirable rooms; light housekeeping; house just opening.

57TH ST., 260 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms; fifth floor.

58TH ST., 21 and 23 WEST.—Elegant double, single rooms; private bath, electricity, telephone; $7; $8; $10.

64TH, 153 WEST.—Parlor, $7.50; private bath; running water; telephone; near Subway, elevated.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, with, without private bath.

70TH, 43 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished, well-heated room; telephone; reasonable.

71ST, 251 WEST. — Attractive large, small rooms; suitable one, two; running water; references.

72D, 147 WEST, (Subway.)—Furnished room; private bath, toilet; surplus heat; continuous hot water; high-class house; references.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large double rooms; shower, electricity; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Select house; large room; private bath; also smaller room.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; elevated and Subway express; references; table board.

73D, 153 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; private bath; electricity, telephone; Subway express.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Private house; large, medium, small rooms, private baths; telephone; breakfast.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Private house; parlor floor, private bath, suitable light housekeeping.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; also back parlor, with private bath.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Front room; private bath; electricity; also single room; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, front room; every comfort and convenience; gentlemen.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; private bath; twin beds; smaller rooms.

78TH, 203 WEST.—Front parlor and bedroom, next bath; also single room; steam heat, electric light. Schuyler 8183.

70TH, 213 WEST. — Delightful large front room; southern exposure; running water; Subway; references.

82D, 109 WEST.—Neatly furnished, warm rooms; all conveniences; reasonable. Koenig.

82D, 340 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, large, small; southern exposure; conveniences; telephone; references.

82D, 115 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large rooms; private bath; well heated.

83D, 142 WEST.—Well furnished, clean room; modern apartment; telephone; references. A. Smith.

85TH ST., 202 WEST.—Beautiful, newly furnished parlor suite; private entrance; telephone; reasonable. Winters.

86TH, 317 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room with bath; exclusive; near Riverside and Subway.

95TH, 39 WEST.—Splendid parlor floor; electricity, telephone, hot water; suitable doctor, dentist, professional party; Subway express, "L"; reasonable.

96TH, 36 WEST.—Large, front room; running water; suitable for two.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, well-kept rooms; reasonable. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; conveniences. 7296 Riverside.

98TH ST., 243 WEST.—Large, sunny, beautifully furnished, for one, two; twin beds. 716.

113TH, 356 WEST, (Apt. 82.)—Large front room; Hudson view; elevator; breakfast optional.

118TH, 400 WEST. (Morningside Heights.)—Three large, beautiful sunny corner rooms, overlooking park; $18; pure food restaurant; references.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Front suite; southern exposure; single room; reasonable. Apt. 32.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Apt. 51, large, attractive, sunny, well-furnished; overlooking Morningside Drive.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Sunny corner, single, en suite; telephone; $2-$4. Hungerford.

122D, 212 WEST.—Large front room, outside; one or two; business gentlemen; telephone; references.

122D, 511 WEST.—Unusually large, attractive room, one or two; American family; board optional.

125TH, (355 Lenox Av.)—Newly furnished single, double rooms, $2.50 upward; piano; kitchenette; telephone.

140TH, 608 WEST, (Apt. 44.)—Front suite or single room; modern conveniences; telephone; Subway.

148TH, 601 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, fronting Broadway; elevator, electricity. Phone 4206 Audubon. Bradley.

152D, 400 WEST.—Two connecting rooms in exceptional apartment; home privileges; select, refined surroundings; reasonable, modern conveniences. Audubon 710.

158TH, 646 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; first-class, private home; business person preferred; Subway.

181ST ST., 720 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; conveniences; references required. Apply by letter, Apt. L.

ABSOLUTELY modern residence; large, 36; small, 84; suite, kitchenette, private bath, $12; college bred people; 156 West 97th.

BROADWAY, 2,131, (74th.)—Delightful room, with adjoining; modern conveniences; exceptional; gentleman. Potter.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (93th.)—Couple having charming apartment would rent room; private lavatory; adjoining bath. Jackson, Columbus 7915.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Eighties.)—Medium-sized, comfortably furnished room, running hot and cold water, in apartment, private family. A 370 Times Downtown.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful room, private bath; electricity; 91st Subway; private family; references.

Brooklyn.

6TH AV., 151.—Park Slope; second floor of two large rooms; hot and cold water; as suite or singly.

Bronx.

175TH ST, 480 EAST.—Large front room; use bath, kitchen; suitable couple, two; "L."

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents a line.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Two rooms; sunny; en suite; bath, electricity; private house; references; bachelors.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of PERFECT SKIRT AND SUIT CO.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Thursday, the 21st day of January, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 14 W. 17th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of shirts, suits, woolens, piece goods, silks, trimmings, machines, fixtures, safe, &c.

MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Assignee, 350 B'way, New York.

Situations Wanted Female
Fifteen cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent to take charge of difficult work necessary at this time of the year; inventories, closing books, and financial statements. A 357 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, switchboard operator; Christian; double entry; experienced, competent, reliable; trial balances, reports; references; $10. B 225 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — Some experience, competent; A1 references. G. Roth, 1,840 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; trial balance, controlling accounts, modern methods, typist; $12. W 154 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced young lady wishes position; $7. Jennie Meyers, 92 Sheriff St.

FRENCH GOVERNESS.—French, English, German, Latin, mathematics, piano, singing, drawing; holds trained nurse diploma; references. 207 West 127th St.

HAIR TREATMENT.—Glossless, falling hair restored in few treatments at ladies' residences; experienced expert. Call telephone Greeley 6,236.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Frenchwoman, speaking English and German, with nine-year-old boy, wishes position with small family; good cook; best references; salary no object if good home. Mrs. Burckhardt, 83 Essex Av., Bloomfield, N. J.

HOUSEWORKERS, $25; partly trained, $15; cooks, $30; laundresses, $25; waitresses, $22; nurses, $18-$25; city, country. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., 75th. Schuyler 9130.

NURSE.—German, reliable, experienced, middle-aged, wishes position with infant or child; best references. Cunningham, 253 West 90th St. Tel. 2415 Riverside.

NURSE would care for baby from birth, any kind of sickness. Thomson, 8 West 101st. Telephone Riverside 0140.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Lady wishes to place a very desirable French nursery governess. Address Mrs. F. R. Holland, 125 East 69th St. Telephone 2129 Plaza.

SECRETARY, stenographer; nine years' importing and exporting experience; at present employed; unquestionable references as to character, ability, and honesty; salary desired $18. Any one desirous of obtaining a competent young lady address Y 206 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' experience, also qualified to keep books, wants position with commercial house with chance for advancement; have highest references. L 168 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Beginner; quick to comprehend; neat appearance; good speller; no agency; $6. Miss H., 342 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; takes dictation and transcribes accurately and rapidly; moderate. Anna Dipman, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER; some experience; graduated Heffley Institute; knowledge bookkeeping. Johanna, 268 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Typewriter, Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, biller; 5 years' experience; excellent references. L 120 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; engineering, exporting; knowledge German. Rogers, B 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brainy, good grammarian; charge correspondence, office; references; $9. B 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good grammarian, speller; accurate; transcriber; charge correspondence; $8-$10. W 102 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Educated beginner; obliging, accurate; no clock watcher; $6. W 102 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY. — Charge correspondence, office; brainy, accurate grammarian, speller; $12. W 153 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, 12 years' experience, wants position; understands bookkeeping, typewriting; best references. Cotter, 201 West 21st St. Chelsea 5348.

YOUNG GIRL, high school education for office work and typing; good reference. M. F., 951 2d Av. Plaza 3553.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents a line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 50th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HELP, well recommended, obtainable. Modern Agency, 101 West 138th. Audubon 7259.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice

1,450 MEN WORSHIP AT BOWERY MASSES

Holy Name Mission Overcrowded at End of Week's Services, Church Is Used.

SERMONS BY BISHOP CUSACK

Of Thousands of Men Aided at Non-Sectarian Institution 97 Per Cent. Have Repaid Voluntarily.

The mission given by the Dominican Fathers, from Jan. 3 to 10, at the Holy Name Mission for the Bowery District, was completed yesterday by 1,450 men who had attended the daily masses. When the mission services began last week, the attendance was so large that services for those who could not be accommodated in the mission house were held at the Church of the Nativity, Second Avenue and Second Street.

The mission ended with four masses yesterday morning, and two sermons in the afternoon by the Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Cusack, Auxiliary Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of New York. Bishop Cusack preached first at the Church of the Nativity and later at the mission house in the Bowery. In both places he appealed to the men to raise constantly both the spiritual and material standards of their living and to help others as they themselves had been helped by the missionary workers.

The good appearance of the men who made the mission was striking, when it was remembered that not very long ago many of them had been "down and out." Fathers William J. Rafter, the director, and John J. A. Murphy, the assistant director, take particular pride in this feature, for the object of their work is to remake men, or help men to remake themselves. The mission is non-sectarian in character, although it is an institution of the Dominican order, and men of all faiths and no faith are helped by it. Father Rafter says that he never has sought to make Catholic converts of those who come to him for help.

"In my three years here," said the priest, yesterday, "I have made one convert—and I found out later that this man had obtained his education out West and was only waiting for an opportunity to come into the Church. So he wasn't a real convert after all."

The mission house at 319 Bowery, near Bleecker Street, is a four-story building, and the ground floor is kept for stragglers. Any man who is cold or hungry or lonely may enter this room to rest and warm himself. There are no regulations or requirements regarding one seeking this shelter.

On the second floor is the office of the mission where one of the priests in charge is always on duty. Here any man may apply for help. If he is hungry or needs clothing or lodging these wants are attended to before he is questioned. A quantity of clothing is kept on hand in the mission, and when a man makes application for food or bed, he receives a ticket to some restaurant or lodging house where his ticket is accepted as payment for what he gets. No one who sees him, except the cashier to whom he hands the ticket, knows that he is the beneficiary of a charity.

The man does not have to remain an object of charity, for the directors of the mission conduct a free employment bureau and obtain work for many of the men who come, first asking for a cup of coffee and a place to sleep. When a man is put to work, until his first pay day, the fathers pay for his food and lodging, and then, after he begins making money, he is expected to repay the mission for what it has advanced to him. Although a man is free to refuse to meet his obligations to the mission, Father Rafter said yesterday that 97 per cent. of the men to whom he had advanced money, food and lodging, had repaid him in full. He believes that his faith in the men inspires trustworthiness in them.

Use of Clubrooms

Many of the men who are helped to make a start, continue their connection with the mission and the directors continue their assistance. On the upper floors of the mission house are clubrooms, reading rooms and a chapel, and here the men better off than the stragglers who enter on the ground floor congregate day and night for recreation and worship. The fathers give them counsel and material assistance, encourage them to live better and save their money, and in cases where men want to return to their homes, the mission helps.

More than 91,000 men went to the mission last year, and Father Rafter said that this winter many more were being helped than last winter. As many men appealed to the mission for help in November of this year as in January of last year, and January is the month in which the demands are always the heaviest.

PULPIT PLEA FOR UNEMPLOYED

Rev. Dr. Watson Welcomed at Scotch Presbyterian Church.

In almost his opening words yesterday, when the Rev. Dr. Robert Watson was welcomed as the new pastor of the historic Scotch Presbyterian Church, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, a plea was made for the unemployed. The plea included men and women, and the congregation was urged to bestir itself to find employment or to create it for those who must have it or starve. In his sermon later the Cincinnatian paid his respects to the Big church across the way by calling Christian Science a "bloodless religion."

He said Mrs. Eddy's followers pay more attention to the body than to the soul. He added that Presbyterians pay attention to both body and soul, and that he believed God works through trained physicians in healing the body.

"I never felt my own weakness in more marked degree," said the new pastor, "than I do in taking up work in New York. I come here with fear and trembling, not at the insufficiency of the message I have to deliver, but to my own ability to deliver it. I tried my best to keep away. I even went to Canada to see if I could avoid coming here. But God commanded me, and here I am."

It was said after the service that the new pastor, while a pulpiteer, seeks to make his church a social service centre, laying emphasis upon all forms of work not on the spiritual alone. The Rev. Dr. Watson came here from the Church of the Covenant, Cincinnati, where he had been for many years.

TO LEND TO UNEMPLOYED.

Free Synagogue Obtains $5,000 Fund in Twenty Minutes.

At the Free Synagogue meeting in Carnegie Hall yesterday morning $5,000 was obtained in about twenty minutes for a loan fund for the unemployed.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise said there were about one hundred families within his knowledge, not in need before, who felt ought not to go to regular sources of relief.

The response to his appeal for loans for them was immediate. Nathan Straus gave the first $500, and Adolph Lewisohn the second. Abram S. Elkus gave $200, and others gave sums down to $5. Then Mr. Lewisohn made a short speech in which he said:

"It is noble to send money to the Belgians and to Palestine to keep persons from starving. It is quite as noble to care for our own here in New York. The Free Synagogue is comparatively weak. It has not a great number of wealthy families. If we can raise $5,000 others can raise much more. Many of the churches can raise ten times that sum each. Together we can raise enough to care for the whole need, until such time as business rights itself. It is the duty of the churches and synagogues to settle this unemployed problem. I hope all will take hold."

Rabbi Wise announced that men and women volunteers would look up the families for whom the $5,000 was obtained, loan the money and supervise its use so that suffering would be avoided among them for a period of two months at least.

Belden Wins Skate Sailing Race.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 10.—The Stamford Yacht Club's one-design skate sailing class competed in an informal race on Cove Pond this morning, and William Belden was the winner. The race was over a triangular course, one and one-quarter miles in length, the sailors covering the course twice. The first leg was a broad reach; the second a beat to windward, and the last leg a run home. The wind blew out of the north by west and it was light. Among the other club members who participated in the informal race were Commodore E. Y. Weber, Mr. and Mrs. Gayer G. Dominick, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson W. Herrick, Burgoyne Hamilton, George Brown, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Jenkins, J. S. Gillespie, William Mayne, H. W. Banks, Mr. and Mrs. Marston, Irving E. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Carl, and Miss Romeyn.

Medicus Elected Commodore.

Henry W. Medicus, former Treasurer of the Brooklyn National League aBseball Club, was yesterday elected Comomdore of the Little Neck Bay Yacht Club to succeed William Parkinson, who has been head of the fleet since the club was organized two years ago. There was a large attendance at the meeting, it having been rumored that the former Commodore would make a fight for re-election. Mr. Parkinson decided not to make a contest, and Mr. Medicus was elected without opposition. A number of members urged George Welsensee, a retired New York merchant, to take the office, but he declined to become a candidate. The Rev. Allan R. Pendleton, for Vice Commodore, was also elected without opposition. J. F. McKillop was elected Rear Commodore, Oscar Engels Treasurer, and C. E. Arrindell Secretary. The Board of Governors elected follows: Dr. John Patrick Evans, Alexander Ecrger, George Weisensee, James A. Logan, Charles Schwake, D. W. Ahl, and Ralph F. Gamble. Commodore Medicus is the owner of the power boat Dorothy.

Bird Re-elected Commodore.

J. W. Bird was re-elected Commodore of the Manhasset Day Yacht Club on Saturday night at the annual meeting of that organization held at the Hotel Astor. Rear Commodore E. A. Sierck was raised to the rank of Vice Commodore and Russell Howland was elected Rear Commodore. The new Secretary is E. L. Loowis and the Treasurer E. J. West. James W. Alker was elected a Trustee to fill the unexpired term of the late C. M. Gould and Hazen L. Hoyt and F. N. Hoffstot were elected Trustees of the Class of 1917. The club is in a prosperous condition, according to the reports read at the meeting, which was one of the largest ever held. There are 260 members in the club and its fleet numbers 100 yachts.

Bedford Golfers Take Up Curling.

Curling has been taken up by the Bedford (N. Y.) Golf Club members, and a match was held yesterday on the lake on property of Harold T. White. Rollin S. Saltus and Walter Stoddart, golf professional of the club, led the rival quartets, the four skipped by Saltus triumphing by a score of 7 to 4. The teams lined up as follows: Team 1—No. 1, William Sloane; No. 2, William Borland; No. 3, M. T. De Mauriac; skip, R. S. Saltus. Team 2—No. 1, Alvin W. Krech; No. 2, Harold Minott; No. 3, H. R. Bishop; skip, Walter Stoddart.

Close Victory for Hickey.

The Trinity Club in Brooklyn had an eight and a four mile road run planned for yesterday, but only one athlete turned out for the long-distance contest and it was abandoned. Quite a large field took part in the four-mile chase, which resulted in a close victory for T. Hickey of the Bronx Church House, who breasted the tape five yards in advance of Charley Davis of the Trinity Club. H. Frerich of the Ninety-second Street Young Men's Hebrew Association was third. The victor's time was 21:15. The first ten finished in this order: T. Hickey, Bronx Church House, 21:15; Charles Davis, Trinity Club, 21:16; H. Frerich, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A.; S. Lichtenberg, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., 22:04; H. Schippel, unattached, 22:30; S. Broderick, Trinity Club, 22:46; G. Vigilante, unattached, 22:51; R. Starin, Trinity Club, 24:37; A. Brown, Presentation Club, 24:38; H. Forshay, unattached, 25:00. Peter Charles of Mount Saint Jan alone over the eight-mile course in 57:10.

Walkers Out in Force.

Forty members of the Walkers' Club of America took part yesterday in a trial walk from City Hall to Coney Island in preparation for the annual Washington's Birthday race of the organization over the same route. Two squads participated in the walk, the first starting fifteen minutes before the second, or fast squad. Many of the men did their best and fast times were registered. This is the first of a series of practice contests for the open race, and all those who will compete in the sanctioned event are invited to take part in the trips. Next Sunday's walk will be over the same route, starting from City Hall at 9 A. M.

Twenty members of the New York Evening High School Walking Club had an enjoyable journey from St. George, Staten Island, via Vanderbilt, and Richmond roads to New Dorp, and by the Amboy road to Tottenville, from where the journey homeward was made. The distance of the walk was about thirty miles. Frank Gage and J. H. Hocking of the Walkers' Club were the pacemakers for the following pedestrians: H. Ludwig, A. Connolly, A. Grimm, A. Kaplan, L. Wolfsheim, A. Meyer, J. Farrell, R. A. Hugg, F. Raymond, I. B. Marke, G. Thompson, F. Oakley, R. Cullam, J. Sussman, H. Brady, W. Banks, G. Heilsmor, R. Hellstein, P. Pollack, and E. Suseman.

Sprained Ankle Loses Soccer Game.

A sprained ankle sustained by S. Welsh, the crack outside loft of the Camerons, ten minutes after their game at Manhattan Field with the Continentals had been under way, proved too much of a handicap to them, with the result that the Continentals marched off with the spoils of victory by a 3 to 0 score.

Our Boys F. C. tasted defeat for the first time this season in a New York State League game yesterday afternoon, when the White Rose team conquered them by 4 goals to 1.

At Flood's Oval, Greenpoint, the Greenpoint F. C. yesterday easily disposed of the St. George eleven in a fast battle by 3 goals to 0.

Surfeited by eleven consecutive victories in the Metropolitan League championship race, the Subway F. C. keenly felt the sting of defeat for the first time this season in a league fixture by the Hudson United eleven at Huber's Oval yesterday afternoon by 3 goals to 2.

The Clan Chisholm Rangers of Brooklyn suffered a defeat yesterday at Olympic Field in their second New York State League tie with New York Celtic by the score of 3 to 1.

Elected by Jewish Institute.

Assistant District Attorney Isidor Wasservogel was one of nineteen new Directors of the Jewish Institute elected yesterday at a meeting at the Hebrew Technical Institute for Boys, 37 Stuyvesant Street. The board later will choose a President to take the place of Henry Salant. Bernard G. Richards told of the work done by the institute, and announced a forthcoming series of lectures, one of which will be a discussion by Dr. Samuel Joseph on "Immigration After the War."

INVENTS CHAIN GUN TO DESTROY AIRSHIPS

New Yorker's Double-Barreled Field Piece Will Fire Connected Projectiles.

TO GET OFFICIAL TEST

Julius Wodiska Says Chain Will Entangle Aircraft, Making Destruction Certain.

A double-barreled field piece, which fires two projectiles connected with a powerful chain, and which the inventor believes will prove to be one of the most effective engines of warfare, has been patented in Washington by Julius Wodiska of this city, who describes his double-barreled piece of ordnance as "a certain new and useful improvement in guns and chain shot."

Whether or not the gun will prove the success that Mr. Wodiska predicts will only be determined after official experiments have been made. An ordnance officer to whom the Wodiska gun specification was submitted yesterday frankly stated that he feared the inventor was "too enthusiastic and that the chain connections would in the end prove the invention out of the question so far as warfare is concerned."

The new double-barreled fieldpiece is breechloading, with a single explosive chamber, adapted to either military powders now in use or to compressed air. The twin barrels are divergent at a slightly oblique angle.

The gun can be readily aligned for aiming at any angle from level to vertical, its muzzles describing a quadrant of the azimuth circle. The projectiles are hollow shells with forward connected tubes, flared at their muzzles to fit the bore and rifling of the cannon's two barrels. Within the base chambers of the shells are reeled or coiled fifty or more feet of chain or wire cable.

Separate in Flight.

When the gun is discharged the shell-tube missiles are projected, gradually separating in flight and unreeling the chain until it is taut, the twin projectiles keeping to their course united. If an aircraft should be flying "on an even keel," the position of the twin barrels of the gun as aimed would be one above the other; if the flying target should make a vertical dip, the gun's barrels before the discharge would be rotated until on a level parallel, or in a position to present the chain at right angles to the length and broadside of the aircraft.

The desired effect is for the chain when meeting the resistance presented by the aircraft's structure to whirl the heavy projectiles on the chain's ends around the body of the flying craft, crumpling its structure and wings; or the envelopes, inner skins and ribs of the balloons, if the craft be a lighter than air flying machine. An amplification of the idea is the addition of bomb annexes to the chain chambers which will contain explosives to be ignited by detonators upon contact with a resisting body or materials. Mr. Wodiska, it is stated, derived the suggestion of the doubled barreled field piece through studying the effect of the weapon known as the bola, which is so effectively used in hunting by the gauchos of the Argentine pampas.

In the patent papers filed in Washington Mr. Wodiska states that his invention may be embodied in any particular type of gun whether for land or naval use. On land it may be used either as field piece or for use in permanent emplacements.

Entanglement Prevented.

"So far as I am aware, in the prior art," the inventor says, "chain shot have always been connected together by chains of definite and rather limited length, so that the area swept over by the chain has been correspondingly limited. My improved chain shot is provided with means which prevent any entanglement of the chain in the bore of the gun as well as any wedging or wearing action of the chain upon the same. The object of the invention is to provide a gun and suitable chain shot which shall be free of many of the disadvantages hitherto appurtenant to guns of this class and which, without increase of powder charge or size of gun shall be capable of greater destructiveness."

One possible fault of the Wodiska invention, it was stated by the ordnance expert to whom the Wodiska gun specifications were submitted, was whether or not the chain would hold during the flight of the projectiles. This man pointed out that projectiles revolve when in flight and that unless Mr. Wodiska had perfected some scheme to make the chain revolve also the chain would undoubtedly knot itself to the breaking point within a fraction of a second after the projectile took flight.

West Side Commission Named.

Borough President Marks has appointed John C. Coleman, Chairman of the new West Side Commission, which is to advise him from time to time of the needs of the neighborhood west of Central Park, from Sixty-seventh to 106th Street. The other members appointed are Charles L. Craig, Eugene Blumenthal, James R. Deering, Dr. Addison W. Baird, Mrs. Julius Henry Cohen, William H. Douglas, J. Edgar Leaycraft, E. E. Olcott, William H. Rockwood, Mrs. John F. Yawger, and Ira A. Place. Similar commissions will be appointed in all parts of the borough.

TOOTH WASH TAX OPPOSED.

Prominent Doctors Appointed to Fight the War Levy.

A committee of prominent New York physicians and surgeons was completed yesterday to petition Congress to revoke the war tax on tooth washes and tooth pastes on the score that it is a severe blow to the work that has been done by State and municipal governments in behalf of mouth hygiene.

The committee is headed by Dr. Herbert L. Wheeler of the College of Dental and Oral Surgery, and includes Dr. Francis Delafield, Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Health Commissioner; Dr. Thomas Darlington, Dr. Ernst J. Lederle, Dr. William S. Bainbridge, Dr. Holbrook Curtis, Dr. William Carr, Dr. Victor Hugo Jackson, Dr. O. Victor Limerick, Dr. William C. Deane, Dr. Frank E. Miller, Dr. Herbert Pease, Dr. William Gies, and Dr. Edmund Prince Fowler.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. TOMORROW (TUESDAY) NIGHT AT 8:15. 11 NIGHTS & 4 MATINEES. First Matinee Next Wednesday. JOHN DREW In His Famous Success, ROSEMARY. MONDAY, JAN. 25—ETHEL BARRYMORE.

LYCEUM WEST 45TH ST. EVES. AT 8:20. CHARLES FROHMAN, Manager. Matinees Thursday & Saturday. From the North American Review: Miss ELSIE FERGUSON as MIRIAM "A more expert and eloquent piece of acting, a more moving impersonation, it would be hard to discover upon the American stage."

Elsie Ferguson in the vital, throbbing, human play, Outcast. By HUBERT HENRY DAVIES. Direction CHARLES FROHMAN KLAW & ERLANGER

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. LAST 6 NIGHTS. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. HAZEL DAWN and Company of 100 —in— VICTOR HERBERT'S NEW OPERETTA, The Debutante. Next W'k—MARIE CAHILL—RICHARD CARLE.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20 WATCH YOUR STEP Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney. Ziegfeld Danse de Follies At 12 Nightly, except Sunday. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Tel. 3063 Bryant. ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Dancing from 10:30. Seats at Box Office.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. OTIS SKINNER In the new 4 Act Play, THE SILENT VOICE "IT MAKES THE SAME APPEAL AS DADDY LONG-LEGS AND SHOULD HAVE AS LONG A RUN."—Telegram.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20 "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT

HUDSON 44th Street, near Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15 "Just one laugh after another."—Ev. World. "Voluminous roar of laughter."—Globe. THE SHOW SHOP By JAMES FORBES, with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

FULTON 46th Street, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Wed. (Popular) & Sat. at 2:20. TWIN BEDS

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. "Illington fairly carried the audience off its feet. Really a great play."—Herald. MARGARET ILLINGTON in THE LIE By HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20. WEEKS LAST 2 LEO DITRICHSTEIN PHANTOM RIVAL

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK, "KICK IN"

Grand O. H. 23d St. & 8th Ave. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. Wed. 25,50c. Sat. Mat. 25,50,75. "POTASH AND PERLMUTTER."

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

Paris Spring Fashions

The undernamed French dressmakers beg to inform their customers that their Spring models will be shown at the usual date.

Bourniche	Justh
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HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43-44th. Evs. 8. Div. Mts. 2. Best Seats $1. Last 6 Days OF "Wars OF World" THE In Preparation—A Big Surprise.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. Sat. 2:30. TOMORROW NIGHT WINTHROP AMES Presents Alice Brown's American Prize Play, CHILDREN OF EARTH

SHUBERT THEA., 44th, W. B'way. Evs. 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2. "A MOST WELCOME VISITOR THAT SHOULD MAKE THE MANHATTAN MUSICAL COMEDIES WATCH THEIR STEP."—*Pemberton, World.* GROSSMITH AND LAURILLARD'S All-Star Company DIRECT FROM THE GAIETY THEATRE, LONDON, IN TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT "PRETTIEST CHORUS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND STAMBOUL."—*Eve. Sun.* "THE LIVELIEST AND THREATENINGEST GROUP OF CHORUS BEAUTIES SENT TO AMERICA IN YEARS AND YEARS."—*Mantle, Eve. Mail.*

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8. POPULAR PRICE MATINEE WEDNESDAY. LIFE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY.

39th St. Theatre, near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. "80 HORSE POWER VIS COMICA." —*Reamer, Sun.* MARIE DRESSLER "A MIX-UP."

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. LAST 2 WEEKS. FAVERSHAM in THE HAWK with MLLE. DORZIAT

Winthrop Ames LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS All Seats $2.00.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. THE PLAY THAT HAS EVERYTHING UNDER COVER

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Matinee Tom'w. Best Orch. Seats, $1 & $1.50. DANCING AROUND with AL JOLSON And Co. of 125, inc. BERNARD GRANVILLE.

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evgs. 8:20. Most Wonderful Play in New York. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. EXPERIENCE. Best Seats in 1st Balcony, 75c. & $1.

COMEDY Thea., 41st St., TONIGHT At 8:15. E. of B'way. Matinee Tomorrow. Best Seats $1.50. LADY LUXURY with INA CLAIRE as the DAINTY LUXURY GIRL. And the same Comedians, Song Hits, Stunning Show Girls and Diverting Situations that registered a hit at the Casino are now here.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Another "Way Down East"—and That Play Made a Million Dollars! SINNERS By OWEN DAVIS. THE STAR CAST: ROBERT EDESON, EMMA DUNN, ALICE BRADY, CHARLES RICHMAN, FLORENCE NASH, AND OTHERS.

LYRIC 42d, West of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. JOE WEBER offers THE ONLY GIRL By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Phone 7292 Bryant. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Evgs. 8:20. THE LILAC DOMINO Professional Matinee Next Friday.

48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

PRINCESS Theatre of Ideas 39th, n'r B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Maternity Open to The Public. Mat. Today 2:30 for women only. Prices $1 & $1.50

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mats. Tues. & Thurs. 25c. & 50c. Pauline Frederick in "INNOCENT"

CARNEGIE HALL, Next Wednesday Eve., January 13. SECOND NEW YORK APPEARANCE. Christabel Pankhurst WILL SPEAK ON *Real Common Sense about the War* "International Militancy." Tickets 25c. to $1.50. Boxes $12.00 and $15.00. Now at Box Office. Management, J. B. POND LYCEUM BUREAU.

Recital By MR. FRANCIS ROGERS BARITONE, assisted by Miss Hazel Collins, Soprano. Mr. Isadore Luckstone at the Piano. AT THE STUDIO CLUB, 35-37 East 62d Street, Monday Afternoon at 4 o'clock. ADMISSION, $1.00. Reserved Seats, $2.00. Tickets may be obtained from the Studio Club, or at the door.

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AEOLIAN HALL 3d Concert, Tues. Evg., Jan. 12, 8:15. Kneisel Quartet. Asst. Artist—ALEXANDER LAMBERT. Seats, $2 & $1.50. *Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.*

Aeolian Hall, Monday Aft., Jan. 18, at 3. HAROLD—JOINT RECITAL—PABLO BAUER AND CASALS. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE Tomorrow (Tuesday) Afternoon at 2:30. ISADORA DUNCAN. Her first appearance here in 5 years. Assisted by Her Wonderful Pupils. Tickets at Box Office, Mgt. R. E. Johnston.

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way 45 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Tomorrow (Tues.) 2:15. YEAR'S BIGGEST HIT "Hello Broadway" with Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 100 others.

CANDLER West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. "ON TRIAL" 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

PARK COLUMBUS CIRCLE, 59TH ST. Phone 9590 Col. Nights 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30. HALF PRICE MAT. WED. BEST SEATS $1. Polygamy. AMAZING, FASCINATING LOVE DRAMA.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. at 8:30. POPULAR MAT. WED. 2:30. SECRET STRINGS with LOU TELLEGEN.

BRONX OPERA HO. 149th St., n'r 3d Av. 25c to $1. Mat. Wed. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT "The Heart of Paddy Whack"

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25-75c | Valeska Suratt, Henrietta Crosman & Co., Havemann's Animals. | Orville Harrold

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. | Gus Edwards' Song Revue, Henry E. Dixey, Marie Nordstrom & oths.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. | Evelyn Nesbit & Jack Clifford, Ryan & Lee, Ball & West, & others.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10c to 50c. | FLORENCE REED in "THE DANCING GIRL." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week, "The Morals of Marcus."

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. Wm. Humphrey (Himself) & Co. Every Eve. Twice Daily, "The Silent Plea." Sp'l Picts. 2:30 and 8:30

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. | BURLESQUE. Mat. Today. Harry Hastings' Big Show.

MURRAY HILL Evenings 8:15. | Matinee Today. BURLESQUE. | FOLLIES OF 1920.

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"Chez" Maurice (Formerly Palais De Danse) B'way & 50th. Phone 9260 Col. Nightly, including Sunday, 10:30 until Closing. This Dansants, Saturdays, 4:30 to 6:30 P. M. Free Demonstration by Maurice. MAURICE & Florence WALTON. THE KING'S FAVORITES. Beg. Next Saturday at 12 Noon. Daily. Maurice & Walton Luncheon.

JOAN SAWYER'S PERSIAN GARDEN Broadway & 50th. (Ent. on 50th.) Phone 1122 Col. Nightly from 10:30 till closing time. Miss Joan Sawyer, Assisted by GEORGE HARCOURT. Music by New Persian Garden Orchestra. Cuisine International | Thes Dansants Saturdays | Unusual Souvenirs

CASTLES IN THE AIR Atop 44th St. Thea. Phone 5935 Bryant. Nightly at 11 P. M. MR. & MRS. Vernon Castle Adm. $1. EVENTS: Matinee teas at 5 Monday, Tues, Thursday and Friday, no admission. Wednesdays & Saturdays (Mr. and Mrs. Castle dancing), admission $1, including tea. Dinner a la carte every night, 6 to 10, no admission. Restaurant in charge of "Pierre" and "Louis."

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Jan. 16th, at 2:30. GERHARDT. Recital of Classical and Modern Songs. KURT SCHINDLER at the Piano (Steinway). Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

THEATRE FRANCAIS (Century Theatre Lyceum.) Central Park W., 62d St. Phone 8800 Columbus. Mats. Thursday & Saturday, 2:30. "Le Secret de Polichinelle" preceded by YORSSA in one act of "EAGLON." Fri. Mat. at 3, "POUDRE AUX YEUX."

CARNEGIE HALL, Tomorrow Aft. at 3. SONG RECITAL—MARCELLA SEMBRICH. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE AMERICAN POLISH RELIEF FUND. FRANK LA FORGE at the Piano (Baldwin). Tickets now at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3:30. SONG RECITAL ADELAIDE FISCHER. Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Tonight at 8, Boris Godunow. Oberr. Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini. Wed. at 8, Tannhauser. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Weil, Braun, Schlegel, Althouse. Cond., Hertz. Thurs. at 8:15, Madama Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Botta, Scotti, Rada. Cond., Toscanini. Fri. at 8, Gioconda. Destinn, Matzenauer, Duchene; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco. Sat. at 2, Manon Lescaut. Bori; Martinelli, Scotti, Segurola, Rada. Cond., Polacco. Sat. at 8, Special Perf'ce, Euryanthe. Hempel, Ober; Sembach, Weil, Middleton. Cond., Toscanini. Next Mon. at 7:45, Lohengrin. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Weil, Braun, Middleton. Cond., Hertz. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT at 8:15. FRIEDBERG. 2d Piano Recital. Tickets 50c to $1.50. Baldwin Piano.

"Subway Station at the Door" The Barnard Studios. Broadway, Cor. 110th St. Tel. River. 9577. FOX TROT—ONE STEP. Anyone can dance with a teacher. Our pupils can dance with anyone. HESITATION—ALL DANCES. Terms moderate. Personal attention of E. Fletcher Hallamore. "Sixteenth Successful Season"

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